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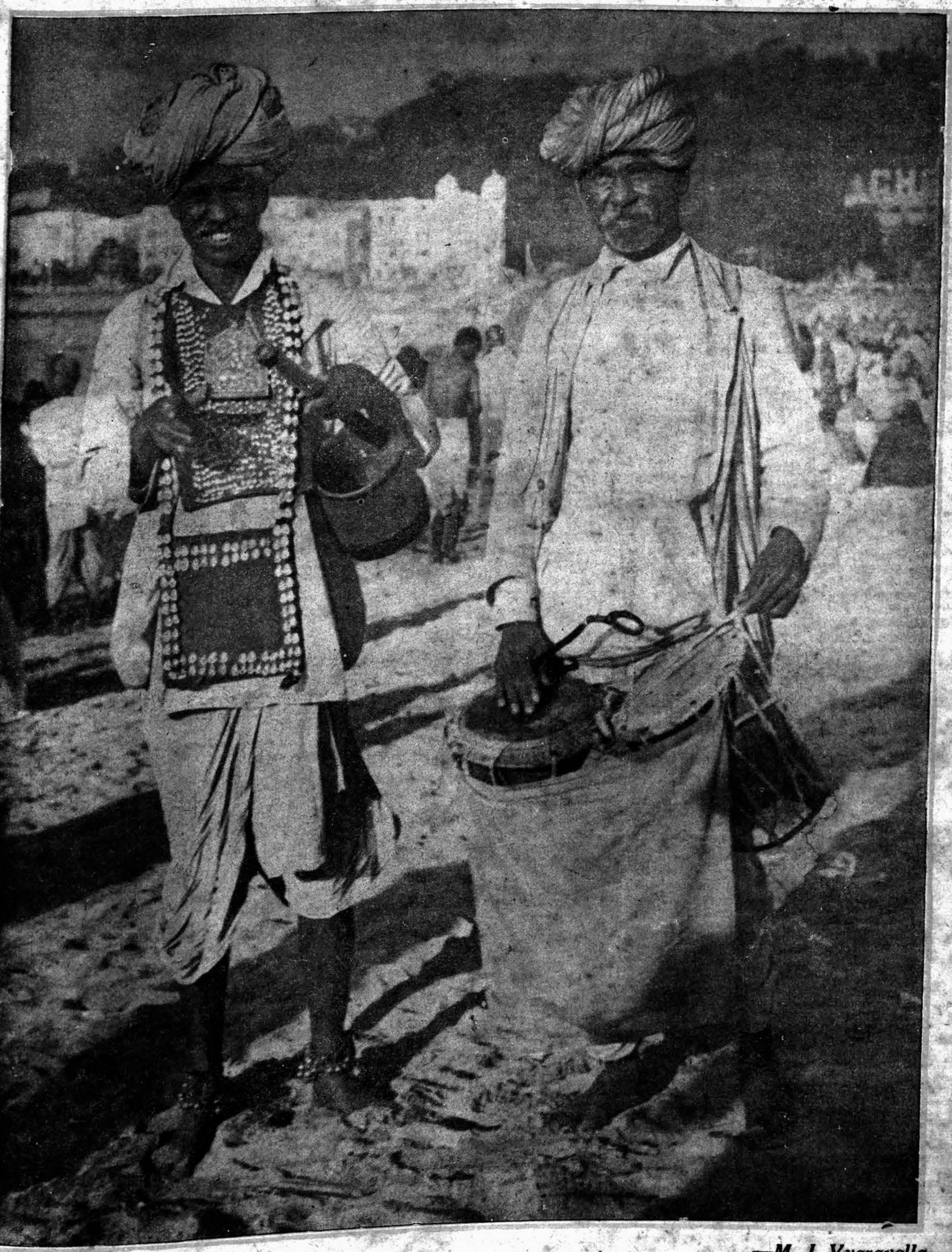
ROYAL INDIA... OF TH... BOMB... BRAN... OF TH...

RUSTIC MINSTRELS



—M. J. Vyaravalla.

FREEDOM ABOVE ALL!

—See Page 3

LET'S TALK ABOUT OURSELVES!

By N. V. ESWAR

We bragged about ourselves. Yes, we should not only talk but also brag a lot about ourselves. Otherwise there is the danger that we may go under without being heard—without our existence being felt. For in this world of ours it is only noise that makes others sit up and take note and even extend respect.

Down countless centuries it has been a peculiar trait in the mental make-up of us Indians to hold our breath under all circumstances. We have voluntarily sealed our lips, as if in agreement with some Unknown Force. We have never even heard our own voice. We do not know how we would sound when we talk. In short we have carried this voluntary vow of silence to such an extent that we appear mute.

The above is well demonstrated by the fact that there are living to-day in India numerous immortal bards, men of letters, painters, songsters and artistes. But nobody is aware of their existence. This is so merely because of their modesty. They are given to the faith that to talk about oneself or make oneself known is bad form. What this attitude has cost India can well be imagined. Until Swami Vivekananda crossed the seas to talk, the outside world was not even aware of our existence. There are to-day in India many such personalities. And if their existence were known to the outside world, or if they only did a little talking about themselves, every one of these villages would have become a veritable Cultural Mecca. Because they are neither known nor do they talk, our villages have remained a mere scrap heap.

Even Congress Does Not Talk!

If this sounds a little hypothetical, the total failure of the Radio and the Press of the land to draw these inspiring personalities into the limelight will bear ample testimony to the contrary. Even to-day the preserves of these persons remain closed except to the few.

We have a more concrete example in the Indian National Congress. This most progressive political organisation has steadily fought against all publicity. It will be recalled here that there had been hot and some unpleasant discussion on this score within its higher circle. What publicity the Congress has to-day outside India is something in the nature of an induced current. And I would assert that the Congress would have been the only political party in the land, were weight and precedence given in the initial stages to talking about ourselves.

This may suggest that we do not talk at all. Certainly we do talk a lot. But our talk is all about other peoples. Never about ourselves. When the talk centres round us we are apologetic and make awkward attempts to wriggle out of the picture. Nearly always topics change and the talk revolves round something or somebody else. What is more, purely personal talks are at a discount and even considered an offence.

This fact is amply borne out by the way we treat those who seem to take a lively interest in the private lives of our public figures. Despite progress in almost every direction, we still fail to see anything but a low despicable mentality in such keen interest. Even if we do not look down upon them with utter contempt, we certainly do not consider their keenness a laudatory one. Neither do we recognise the enterprise and industry expended by them in focusing light on unknown aspects in the life of a public figure.

Much Ado About Distant Lands

What disinterestedness we show towards ourselves as individuals is also shown by us collectively. In other words: Our nation and its affairs are far removed, in the same way that we individually are, from our talks. I should mention here that in using the word "talk" I imply the talking done by the Press of our land. For its talk alone has any meaning or worthwhile effect. And the Press alone perhaps does all the talking that should be done on a national basis.

Even during normal times our widely read papers and magazines paid scant respect to subjects Indian. They followed the general practice of lifting articles from foreign magazines. The crime in such practice is that it deprived talks ourselves of their legitimate share of space. Even the fact that it stole away the bread of Indian journalists would appear a lesser crime.

The total result of it all was: We were told a lot about the heroics or romancings of distant persons who could not have any bearings on our life. Else the stale meaningless politics of distant nations or the idiosyncracies and meaningless activities and frivolous talks of certain so-called leaders of the world were inflicted on us without a break. The unkindest cut, however, was that space was freely devoted to mere trifles and idle gossip. For most of these pilfered articles dealt with subjects that had no vital relation to our mode of life. Not even the most assiduous readers of these articles will ever profit by them. How far would articles on the tricks performed by a dog or some other pet or the doings of a crook in a distant land helps in moulding our life, consistent with our past and hopes about future, can well be imagined.

Of course these lifted articles did not sprawl over the entire space. They did leave some room for others. But the other items were mostly insipid and ridiculous write-ups supplied by the film studios. Which means: there was little space devoted to any talks about ourselves.

Came The War

With the war on, the Press started on a progressive course of blacking out all talks. Magazine Sections of the daily papers were gradually reduced in size till at last they were completely omitted due to paper shortage. The first victim, however, was the daily article on the leader page of the papers. The number of pages became less and less. And the magazines also started coming out lean. All this meant that there was so much less space for talking.

As if the above is not enough, Russia has now become the hero. The magnificent defence the Russians put up against the Germans literally staggered the world. This is reflected well in the generous offer of space to topics Russian. Everything Russian has become the ideal with most of the editors. They have even taken on a tinge of sacredness. And because Russian topics have the element of immediacy about them, their claims on the attention of the editors nave become irresistible. Naturally, every magazine and newspaper in India has only space for Russia and Russian affairs. Nothing else seems to interest them or engage their attention. I have even the suspicion that the editors are haunted by the fear that they would not be considered moving with the times if they did not pour out all their devotion on Russia.

So the merry go-round goes on revolving. We go on reading daily about the exploits of a handful of Russians against a whole regiment of Germans. We are told times without number what the Russians are doing about their children; how their collective farms are run; what Russian scientists are doing for the furtherance of the country's war effort; what literatures and educationists are doing to drive away all marks of illiteracy from the soil of Russia. In short, we are told in daily, weekly and monthly instalments all that we as a civilised nation should know about Russia. More. We are even made to realise what fools we have been in not realising that Russia was and is the only progressive and ideal nation on the face of our globe. I do not here dispute the greatness or otherwise of Russia. But I do feel that all this talk about Russia is making us less vocative about ourselves. And this feeling is a most irritating one.

Mr. Eswar makes an interesting point in this article which we are glad to publish though we do not necessarily share all his views. It is necessary, of course, to talk about ourselves—but it is even more important to do things worth talking about!

Before Japan entered the war against the Allies China did not attract much attention. Nobody in the West took any interest in her affairs. We, however, quite in keeping with our habit, did often look eastwards to enquire how our neighbour fared. This interest increased when the West started glamourising China. This also was in accordance with our trait of going mad after the fashion set by the West. I must here hasten to remove a possible misconception. I do not mean that China has not interested us. She has. And we have shown such interest in ample measure. But there is a difference. And that is: Shantiniketan was the link between the two countries. And such interest did not in any case rob much of space in our newspapers and magazines. We had not been emotional about China. We are becoming so to-day. China and Chinese affairs now take up as much space as Russia and Russian affairs do, though the share of the latter is the larger of the two. This again means that we have so much less space to talk about ourselves.

Still we were left with some space. But the U.S.O.W.I. came into the picture. And with its advent what little of space there was left us to do our talking has disappeared altogether. The U.S.O.W.I. has to-day conquered almost every inch of space provided by our Press with articles and news items concerning other nations and their affairs; what other nations at war are doing to one another. There is not a single newspaper or magazine in India to-day that does not carry one or two articles or write-ups furnished free by the U.S.O.W.I. In fact the same issue of a magazine often carries three or even more of such items supplied by the U.S.O.W.I. To the discriminating eye of the interested reader the U.S.O.W.I. arms would look like the vast tentacles of an octopus. The U.S.O.W.I. has made such an inroad into the domains of our Press that the Indian Press has

(Continued on Page 15)

Music Goes To War

By BRIAN EASDALE

In this total war music is not a neutral power. In all its forms music becomes a valuable ally to the country which encourages it and allows it to function unrestrictedly. Music is not a war machine, but it can be a very valuable instrument of propaganda and a beneficial influence on the morale of a people.

From the composer's viewpoint I should like to give you my impressions of the part music is playing in this war, of its effect on people, and how the war has influenced people's musical appreciation.

Music is famous in history for its good influence. It has always been an integral part of religion. It has always been the uniter of peoples, playing a dominant part in welding humanity together. The saying of Confucius, "Music is intimately connected with the essential relations of human beings," reveals how long ago music was considered a social force.

That is why it is important to retain and cultivate the active and living creators and interpreters of music. Before the war Fascist Italy lost the world's greatest conductor, Toscanini, and banned some of the works of her most eminent composers. And Germany lost most of her best musicians, as they were Jews. Occupied Europe has been drained of its vital contemporary musical life. Stravinsky, the Russian composer, who was domiciled in France, is now in America, and so is Bartock, the greatest living Hungarian composer.

In Germany to-day you would never hear the music of the leaders in the vanguard of modern music. No, the leading musicians of to-day, who constitute the main fountain-head of music, have moved from Central Europe to Britain, America and Russia. Central Europe has been impoverished in music, as it has been in all arts and sciences, and the rest of the world has been enriched. This is more than an artistic loss to a country like Germany which was once the centre of modern music; it is a major spiritual defeat.

This defeat may not have counted for much when Germany was having military successes, but during that time she should have been creating her new order in Europe with the help of the world's great musicians, artists, thinkers and scientists. Having lost these free thinkers, she could not consolidate a rich and virile spiritual background in Europe, and so now she has on her hands a vast spiritual desert of enslaved men and machines, and a brooding, waiting spirit of revolt.

When invading Russia, Germany was attacking a country which had been giving music to the mass of the people on an unprecedented scale. There was a people's opera and ballet in Stalingrad itself, and during the siege of Leningrad the symphony of a young Russian composer, Shostakovitch, was composed and performed. That is an example of the moral and spiritual strength which Germany had murdered in herself and which she now found confronting her as an extra arm of defence in Russia.

In Britain we have the same example. Throughout the 'Blitz' the Myra Hess Lunch-Time Concerts continued day by day at the National Gallery surrounded by the bare walls where once had hung the great paintings of the Old Masters. The radio has given prominence to modern French music in its programmes. Ballet companies have continued to give seasons in London and the provinces with new scenery and new musical arrangements, and what is an innovation since the commencement of the war—classical music has been spread up and down the country, in factories and camps and industrial towns by the Society for the Preservation of Music and the Arts.

The demand for more serious music has increased since the war began. To meet this demand a season of Symphony Concerts was given to large audiences in one of London's biggest West End cinemas. I think this is a sign that the war has made people realize the more serious aspects of life. Life is no longer, as it was to some, all beer and skittles, and so light music seems to have lost its meaning.

In the field of propaganda music has played an important part. Contemporary British composers—Vaughan Williams, Arnold Bax, William Walton, William Alwyn, Richard Addinsell—have written the music for the majority of propaganda films. In the best of these the music does not merely stress the obvious or imitate the noises of machines and battles. It suggests the human and emotional element, and is therefore often gay and tuneful, sometimes sad and moving. It shows that men have not lost their souls though they are fighting a war in which machines are predominant.

The composer Vaughan Williams found something lyrical in a Sunderland flying-boat resting like an enormous bird on the estuary of a river. And lyrical music best fits the flight of Spitfires, because their shape and their flight is beautiful. A convoy of trucks passing through the sign-flashing streets of New York was to Richard Addinsell the music of the fair and the mechanical piano. Music can enhance and colour war scenes which ordinarily would not appear very exciting or unusual.

But music, absolute and pure, can in its own way give to people the release and repose which they require during days of toil and stress. The tongue of great music speaks of a world where there is resolution, order and design. Though it may sometimes speak of tragedy and sadness, this does not detract from the ultimate tranquillity of its message. Absolute music, with only its own message to give, has a good effect on morale. It gives to us the substance of a strong spiritual background with which we are able to continue the fight with renewed vigour.—Courtesy, A.I.R.

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on 21 April, 2017

FREEDOM ABOVE ALL!

Lin Yutang Tells India All Other Matters Are Trivial And Irrelevant

DR. LIN YUTANG

Dr. Lin Yutang begged for apology for the shortness of his visit —he did not call it a visit but a passage through India to America and promised a longer stay here during his next visit.

The learned speaker recalled that "India has been the teacher of China in the past and yet there had been so little contact between the two during the last 3,000 years. Most of the Buddhist Sutras had been translated into Chinese from Sanskrit if not from Pali and yet it was amazing to learn that the Bhagvat Gita was not and the Chinese did not know of its existence." And perhaps, he commented, the reverse is also true.

"But to-day" said he "the two nations of the East are nearer to each other not so much as teacher and pupil but as fellow students. And that highly intellectual stimulant that comes from the contact of national mind and ways of thinking between the two in the modern period is only about to begin. After all, intellectual contacts, revelations of different national cultures are one of the most thrilling experiences of the mind and are bound to set off sparks that sometimes produce the most fascinating patterns.

Tribute To Nehru

To-day I regard my people and your people not only as spiritual descendants and guardians of our respective national culture and traditions but also as inheritors of that vast exciting variegated and ever-progressing modern culture that is the common possession of the East and the West. In fact, I think of this crossing of the ancient and modern cultures as comparable to the art of grafting of trees in horticulture from which Burbank pears and exotic roses and seedless melons have been produced. I think Jawaharlal Nehru (applause) as one of the finest of these new blossoms and I think Madame Chiang Kai-Shek (renewed applause) as another. From the mixing and cross-beeding of different cultures may yet come, the flowering of a newer and better culture of the world, to replace that of the existing world that is so sick and dark to-day with the doctrine of power and shot through with the toxin of imperialism."

"I Mean It Seriously"

"I shall be utterly frank with you. Those of you who happened to have read my writings should know that I have the rather unpleasant gift of outspokenness and that I am not in the habit of making pretty speeches full of nothingness (laughter)." And yet my annoucement of the intention to be frank and outspoken need not worry any one of you. For I have long learnt the art of speaking my mind to say all that I want to say and not saying enough to quite lead myself to gaol (laughter). After all, I am a prefectly innocent man who only wants to speak on the absolutely harmless topic of freedom for India and freedom for the world in the common war for freedom. The only difference between us and politicians who speak of freedom for India and for the world is that I mean it seriously. I am sure the most unfavourable comment that can come from hearers of my speech will be—what does he mean—this Lin Yu-Tang? Why is he so serious? He speaks of the freedom of India as if he really meant it. That will be the limit of my sins. (Applause).

"I know you would want me to speak of my impressions of India. I shall refuse to do so. What good does it do for me to praise the beauty of your sarees or the erect carriage and walking gait of Indian womanhood, when I know that deep down in your souls, all that you know and all that you care for is freedom. All other matters are trivial, irrelevant and inconsequential. To talk of sarees and head dresses and even to talk of railways, improved sanitation and digging tubewells is immoral when you evade, circumvent and merely flirt with the is ue of freedom. Even occupation with scientific research may be immoral when such occupation represents a del berate or unconscious private settlement with one's soul to still this small voice of the heart crying for what it wants. Even to make Tagore into a poet occupied mainly with the beauty of the flower of the maidan and the grandeur of the silent starlit tropical night is to belittle Tagore.

Indian Freedom And World Peace

Now what business is it of mine whether India is free or not? The answer is that I am an intelligent man. The new isolationist will say that the world may be or should be cut up with different regional spheres within which none who is an outsider may intrude. The answer to that is that the modern world is not and cannot be constituted like that—that what affects one part of the world affects all. So my first answer is just intellectual curiosity; any modern mind is a mind that tries to know all that is happening in the outside world.

"But the real reason of my concern for the question of India arises from my understanding of the future peace of the world as it is going to be affected as surely it will be by the awakening and emergence of Asia. In other words it arises from an historical view of the growing forces of the modern world. It is a matter of the utmost importance to the world what role an awakened and modernised Asia shall play in the world of the future. It is perfectly obvious to any thinking person that the inequality between Europe and Asia in the last century was due to an inequality of guns and weapons as well as due to Asia's backwardness in socio-political organisation. It is equally obvious to any one that given a moderate intelligence any modern nation will come up in time, and that no forces are going to stop that awakening of Asia. I have seen how it happens in China this growing of national consciousness and I have found it very largely a matter of the passage of time. You cannot prevent the awakening of Asia unless you can prevent the sun from rising in the East. To prevent Asia from becoming modern-minded and therefore nationally conscious is like preventing two connected reservoirs of water from seeking the same level and that final equilibrium which will be reached will be nothing more or less than the independence of all the Asiatic nations. That is something which even the deepest-dyed diehards can do nothing about.

"Yet India constitutes one of the major nations of the East. Asia cannot be free until the four hundred millions Indians are free. One simply cannot deal with the future of world politics by neglecting such a large section of humanity. One can also certainly say that only with the free and equal and unconstrained co-operation of the East and the West can there be a true equilibrium of peace for the future world.

"I take it that not only Indians, but all thinking Chinese, Americans, and Englishmen desire that India ultimately shall be free. People disagree only on the time and method. Incidentally even the Japanese are saying that they desire India to be free; (laughter) the only question is some people's sincerity when they say it. You have, therefore, the curious phenomenon that everybody wants India to be free and everybody has a different reason for denying freedom to India.

Freedom Above All!

"I cannot go into the questions of time and method as to the freedom of India; at least I do not intend to discuss that at present. But I do want to say that the feeling of helplessness on the part of Indians is not justified. I want to say that freedom shall not be handed to you for the mere asking, that freedom is never granted by someone else, but is always achieved by one's own efforts.

"I want to say that the freedom of India is primarily India's responsibility, that whenever India as a nation wants it badly enough she shall have it. If I may be excused for saying so as a friend of India I think India has so far failed to get and achieve her freedom because as a nation it did not want it badly enough. I want to say that when the whole of India wants freedom and wants it badly enough and is willing to place it above everything else, that very moment India can take her freedom as easily as one turns the palm of one's own hand I further believe that the time will inevitably come when that moment shall arrive.

"I can assure you that if you want to continue to live under foreign subjection there is a perfect formula for it—be divided and be ruled (Laughter). By thus dividing among yourselves you have the best chance of living comfortably under subjection. Therefore, he who sins against India as a national entity, sins against freedom of India.

National Unity

"I do not say that sectional differences are entirely of your own making but I do say there are still Indian leaders who are unwilling to place the freedom of their country above sectional and factional interests. It is clear that they do not want freedom. It means they are still willing to be divided and be ruled. Indians must love India as a whole and not a part of it. They must love her and regard her as a national, cultural, economical, historical and geographical entity. Many nations like that of Switzerland, Soviet Russia, Republic of China and America have been able to live and prosper with the greatest diversity of races and religions. Those who love India must want to be fused and integrated into a greater and greater national unity and cultural homogeneity.

"Talking about religion I think India has got too much of religion and can well afford to do with less of it. Religion is a part of your national genius. It is the one theme that runs uninterruptedly in Indian thought from the poets of the Rig Veda and the teachings of the Buddha down to the ideals and beliefs of Gandhi. No nation except India can produce a modern saint, no nation except India can have the audacity or simplicity of putting the Sermon of the Mount on a political platform. (laughter). I admire these traits yet I say India has got too much religion and is suffering from an overdoze of spirituality. For the present at least there should be only one religion in India and that is the religion of freedom. There should be only one party and that is the party of freedom. Time enough to have your private political bickerings when you have received your political freedom.

"For freedom I believe is a jealous goddess. She says "Ye shall not worship other gods but me and she demands that her followers shall cast aside everything—everything else, wealth, power and ambition and even forsake their sisters and brothers and parents to follow her. Only when you are willing to do that, when you are willing to lay your private, sectional interests on the altar of the goddess will you be worthy of freedom."—"Amrit Bazar Patrika."

In his speech to the students of the Calcutta University, Doctor Lin Yutang spoke to India as a trusted, wise and candid friend. India will listen to his words with the respectful attention that they deserve.

THE FUTURE OF INDIAN SCIENCE

By Prof. A. V. HILL

A distinguished scientist discusses the future of India in relation to scientific progress and holds that, "there need be no conflict between the spiritual and the material".

In 1846 a young scientist, Thomas Henry Huxley, sailed in H.M.S. 'Rattlesnake' as—to quote the words—"a surgeon who knew something about science", on what proved to be a very famous journey to biological discovery. Among the instructions issued by the Admiralty to the captain of his ship was the following:

"You are to refrain from any action of agression towards a vessel or settlement of any nation with which we may be at war, as expeditions employed on behalf of discovery and science have always been considered by all civilized communities as acting under a general safeguard."

That was nearly 100 years ago. Fifty years earlier still—Britain being them at war with France—a French scientific sailor, Chevalier de Rossel, a prisoner of war in England at the time evidently on parole, dined with the Royal Society Club in London at the invitation of Alexander Dalrymple, the hydrographer to the Admiralty. The Navy, as well as the Royal Society, evidently regarded scientific standing as entitling its holder to civilized and friendly treatment, regardless of the misfortune of a state of war between the two countries.

It needs no historian to recall how learning, scholarship and art, on the one hand, and natural philosophy and technology, on the other, have from their earliest days been largely international in their scope. In the Western world, torn often with cruel, senseless and useless struggles, these were the only common interests of mankind. It is pleasant to remember how philosophers and scholarrs could, usually without hindrance, even in time of war, continue uninterrupted their intercourse with other countries.

International Learning

It is recorded that Sir Humphrey Davy, the famous chemist, visited France and was received with great honour by French scientists, at a time when Britain and France were at war. A document, now more than 700 years old, records the presence at Padua of French, English Norman, Provencals, Spanish and Catalan students. Later at Padua 22 "nations", as they were called, were represented, 12 from Italy itself and 10 from beyond the Alps. In the fifteenth century there were about 100 French students there, nearly as many English and Scottish and over 300 German. In spite of all difficulties of transport and communication there was a very real international sense in the humane pursuit of learning. Had learning, medicine and science no other gifts at all to offer to mankind—and they have very many more—their habit of transcending language, nationality and prejudice would have made them, more perhaps than anything else, worth-while.

In speaking about science one would like to emphasize first the cultivation of science—the improvement of natural knowledge—as an end in itself, regardless of its immediate practical results. All experience teaches that practical results will in fact follow and will be worth far more for human progress and betterment than the original cost of the research. Not, it is true, from every bit of new knowledge, but on the average, and taking the advance of scientific knowledge as a whole. Nobody can be sure beforehand from which bit of new kiowledge practical results will most likely flow.

Science For Sake Of Science

"The wind bloweth where it listeth and thou hearest the sound thereof—but no man knoweth whence it cometh and whither it goeth." That may not be strictly true of meteorology to-day, but it is certainly true of scientific progress. It is essential, therefore, that science should also be followed for its own sake. Goodness, honesty, integrity, unselfishness and courage may in fact, as the proverb goes aboot honesty, be the best policy, but it would mean—indeed a useless thing—to advocate these virtues simply because they "pay." Rather should they be regarded as things which have value in themselves, a part of man's duty to himself as well as to his neighbour. So also with science. The pursuit of knowledge, like the pursuit of virtue, should be regarded as an adventure of the human spirit not only for what it will bring to the improvement of human life but for what it will afford to the human mind and spirit itself.

In India there is an age-long and characteristic spiritual and artistic tradition which is bound to react on, and some degree colour, your characteristic contribution to science. There are those in India who fear that your spiritual and artistic traditions may suffer from contact with the crudities of material mechanistic science and the industrial developments based on it To some degree one sympathizes with them. That catastrophe you can best hope to avoid not by shutting your eyes to scientific progress—which will go on whether you like it or not—but by emphasizing all the time, first, the spiritual and intellectual side of science and, second, the humane, artistic and cultural aspects of the material progress based upon science.

No Regimentation

Industrial development need not mean hideous towns and factories any more than bio-chemistry need imply a disbelief in any of the higher attributes of life. Public health need not mean regimentation. Industrialization is certain to come, the application of science to industry, agriculture, health, transport, communications, etc., is sure to be widely developed. The health and welfare of the common man, hundreds of millions of simple, humble, common men, are so intimately bound up with progress in these directions that it would be wickedness, cruelty and folly for those who are better off to oppose it. There need be no conflict between the material and the spiritual the idea that there is such a conflict is a myth and an illusion, like the idea that there is necessary conflict between science and religion or between individual freedom and good government.

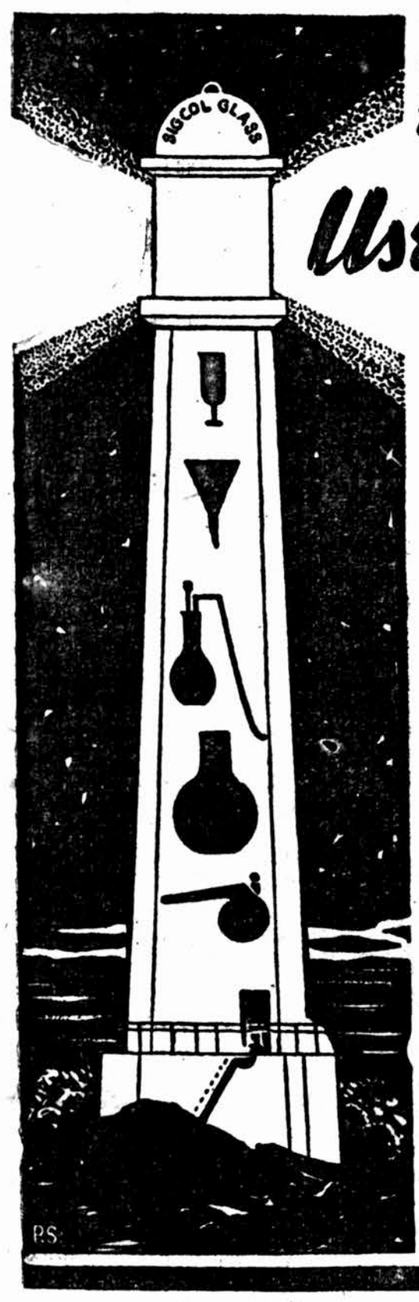
In all these things we need co-operation, not struggle. Unfortunately the idea of fighting appeals so strongly to romantic, youthful and pugnacious temperaments that it is usually preferred to the more prosaic idea of co-operation by those who profess to accept pacifism as a creed! It is the greatest pity that this should be so and I see no reason why in India the artistic, cultural and intellectual aspects of science, the pursuit of pure science as an adventure of the human spirit, may not be followed side by side and in full co-operation with the material applied side—which leads to the welfare, health and prosperity for the simple, common man. The common man, after all, in his hundreds of millions, can't be neglected for intellectual or aesthetic reasons!

If science in India is to be pursued and developed, as it should be, both for its own sake and for its material results, very much more needs to be done. There are—and the whole world knows it—first class scientific men in India; but there are still far too few of them for a country of your size. There are first class scientific institutions but most are still poor and small. Some subjects have been well developed but many have been given little opportunity of healthy growth. Scientific societies some with national authority and scope, some still struggling for a place. May I interpolate by saying how much credit is due to the Indian Science Congress Association—which is the "opposite number" of the British association—for the advancement of science, for the grand work it has done now for nearly a third of a century in trying, and trying successfully to raise the standards of Indian science and the status of Indian scientific men.

I have no doubt myself of the magnitude of India's future and characteristic contribution to world science. I say "future" contribution not because I underrate the present contribution but because it can, and should, and must, and will be very much greater. The native quality of the people of India and the natural resources of the country will make that quite inevitable in the end. The question only is of how and when and by whom. Is it going to be done in isolation? I trust and believe not. I should scarcely have been invited to come and advise the Government of India on scientific matters that had been likely. I should not have come had I thought that such isolation was your future. Everything I have seen and the extreme friendliness of my reception show the real desire of Indian scientists to collaborate freely with the rest of the world. Is it going to be aimed solely at maerial advantage with economics and finance always the sole ultimate purpose, or is it going to be directed in general at humane and spiritual objectives?

Man Is The Ultimate Purpose!

Man himself, after all, is the ultimate purpose of all who promote education, learning and research. Puny, fearful, unreasonable, quarrelsome, childish, selfish excitable and easily misled he often is, yet possessing, always, or almost always—I omit Hitler and Mussolini and their cut-throat elements—nobility, courage, kindness, curiosity and devotion such as no other living creature has. On his health, his happiness, his prosperity, his comfort, but also for his wisdom, for the satisfaction of his divine desire to understand, to free him from ignorance and superstition as well as from fear and want, education, learning and research must advance together, proudly and confidently, not on a single objective, but on the whole range of objectives, spiritual as well as material, which hold the true destiny of man.—Broadcast from Bombay.



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JAP DRIVE IN ASSAM BORDER HELD UP

Situation South Of Imphal "Well In Hand" Fighting In Progress North Of Tiddim

From D. R. Mankekar war correspondent of the Associated Press of India. 14th Army Headquarter, March 25.

Details are still scanty of the operations on the Assam-Burma front which started on March 14 following the reported three pronged drive by the Japanese across Assam border.

But I reliably understand that in the south and south-east sectors of the front, namely, the Imphal-Tiddim and Imphal-Tammu roads respectively which were the first objects of the Japanese attack we are holding the enemy.

Fighting is still going on 17 miles north of Tiddim where the enemy is held up while the Japanese push along the Tammu Road has been continuing. In the last 24 hours, the Japanese raided two points halfway up the Tammu road but on both occasions, the enemy was driven off.

In the Chin hills area, we have captured a hill feature of considerable value. There is yet no definite news of the activity of the three Jap columns reported pushing westwards towards the Tammu road although it is known that elements of the first of them are already in contact with our troops.

Thus, while the situation south and south-east of Imphal may be considered well in hand, the situation arising from the Japanese push from the north-east in the Somra Hill tracts across the Chindwin has not yet developed and causes some concern.—A. P.

STIFF FIGHTING IN SOMRA HILL TRACTS

NEW DELHI, March 25

Operating in the Mogaung valley, Brigadier General Frank Merrills All-American force, together with a corresponding number of Chinese troops of the 38th Chinese division have occupied the town of Shaduzup, says To-day's Allied war communique.

This was accomplished by cutting in behind the Japanese from the east flank. An undetermined number of Japanese whose retreat down the Mogaung valley has been cut off by this movement is now caught between American and Chinese forces in Shaduzup, and the main Chinese forces are pressing down the valley from the Jambu Bum. Our levies continue to pursue the retreating enemy south along the Sumprabum Myitkyina road.

South of the Panel-Tamu road, the Japanese have made some further progress to the north, while to the north of the road, the enemy put in a strong attack on one of our positions during the 23rd March which was successful. Our troops counter-attacked on the 24th March and reoccupied the position. The enemy also carried out two raids at other points along the road itself, but these had little effect, and the raiding parties have been forced to withdraw.

North-east of Imphal a small detachment of Japanese have been mopped up by our troops.

In the Somra hill tracts, stiff fighting continues south of Ukhrul where our forces are now in contact with a strong Japanese column. On the morning of the 24th March, an enemy party made a raid further to the south-west, but after an unsuccessful attack in the early afternoon, they withdrew.

The positions of the other enemy columns throughout this area remain materially unchanged, although one of these groups in the southern area has made some progress west-ward.

In the Chin Hills, our troops continued to attack the enemy positions overlooking the Imphal-Tiddim road on the 23rd March. Although these attacks met with stiff opposition, the objective was gained on the 24th March. Other attacks in this area are meeting with some success, and the Japanese have been driven from one further position.

During the 23rd March, the Japanese continued to make small local counter-attacks on the coastal plain south of Mungdaw, occupying a small feature in the foothills. Our troops are closing in, and contact has been made at several points. In these local encounters, some casualties have been inflicted on the enemy.

North of the Maungdaw-Buthidaung road, our troops have occupied a hill feature in the Tunnel area. Patrols have been very active in this locality and minor clashes have occurred.

Our troops continued the attack south of Buthidaung referred to in yesterday's communique and have captured two further Japanese positions

In the Kaladan Valley, there have been some minor clashes during the last 24 hours.

U. S. heavy and medium bombers of the Strategic Air Force, Eastern Air Command on the 23rd and 24th of March and on the night of 23/24 carried out heavy attacks against target ranging from south to north Burma.

At dusk on the 23rd, the heavy bombers carried out the first low-level bombing and strafing attack along a section of the Burma-Siam railway. Bombs were dropped along the railway line. Two bridges and one locomotive were destroyed. Five bridges were probably destroyed and two damaged. One train was derailed and another damaged.

On the 23rd, heavy bombers escorted by fighters attacked Kalewa. There was one large explosion in the target area. Medium bombers the same day attacked Kalewa and Shwebo railway yards.

On the 24th, escorted bombers saw their bombs well concentrated in the target area at Pyingaing dumps. Medium bombers, attacking Shwebo railway yards started several fires.

R. A. F. fighters of the Tactical Air Force on the 23rd and 24th March, attacking communications in the Arakan, Mayu and Kaledan, destroyed 25 rivercraft. Escorted dive bombers attacked positions north east of Butidaung.

Large forces of dive-bombers, fighter-bombers and fighters on the 23rd and 24th maintained their offensive against enemy positions, stores and communications in the Chindwin, Chin Hills and North-West Burma. There were many attacks on enemy supply columns and bases.

Long-range fighters on the 24th March again attacked communications.

From all these operations two Allied aircraft are missing.

I. A. F. ON BURMA FRONT

Squadrons of the Indian Air Force who are now successfully operating on Burma Front, being briefed by the Commanding Officer and Army Liaison Officer who give them all available "gen" for their targets.

Wings Over Burma

Achievements Of Indian Airmen

(From D. F. Karaka. "Chronic le" War Correspondent)

Headquarters of Third Tactical Air Force March 24.

It is not possible to visualize from 'communiques' what great work is being done by our Indian boys of air force in this battle of Burma. As you look over your morning paper, while you are still bleary-eyed you often see a four-lined message reading something like this "twentieth March. Vultee Vengeances of a dive-bomber squadron of I.A.F. operating from forward airfield on Arakan Front were over enemy gun positions on a hill feature in Kaladan valley and enemy positions and gun positions 162 feet above sea level etc. etc. On each of these objectives 6,000 pounds of bombs were dropped."

To an average reader, this means nothing and in the fifth year of war, at a time when almost daily, thousands of R.A.F bombers unload over Frankfurt Cologne, Berlin and other parts of occupied Europe, a four line message from Burma hardly indicates the work done here. But it is a different thing if you have got up early in the morning of an operation day while staying with squadron and seen the very young men who seldom figure by name but figure very largely on the Burma horizon. In the 'Basha' next to me, I could hear a little "Chico" wake up a Sikh Flight Lieutenant bringing him a mug of tea and basinful of water in which to wash. Not much later the young Sikh barely 25 years in age, would be seen tying up his long hair in his air force blue turban.

"OUR AIR FORCE"

There would be a quiet stillness in the air for wings of dawn have only just flown by making way for wings of our air force. The possessive instinct in one gets acutely sharpened for one prefers to call it. Our air force" rather than impersonally as I.A.F. For my predominant feeling is that I am with our own kind, our own men rather than that I am with a fighting unit.

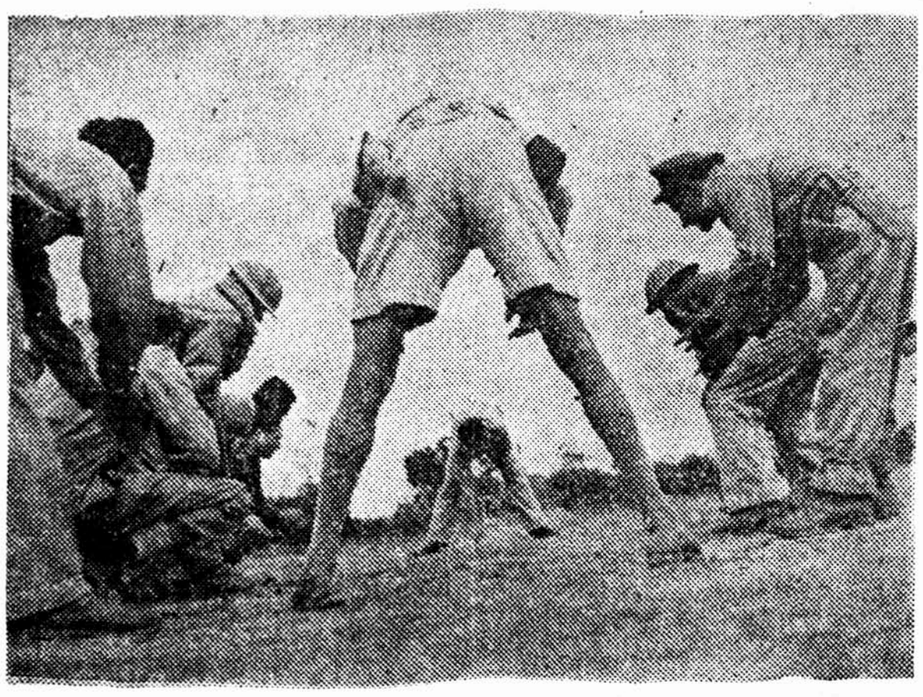
It is a great feeling in a country where the words "the Defence of India" are becoming something more than a mere suffix to a handful of ordinances. When you go out with these men to the airstrip and see them get their instructions, don their flying suits and crash helmets and climb into the Vultee Vengeances and take off, you begin to get an idea to what heights our young men can climb in more senses than one. They climb there and stay there as if the air was their own. Even when they have sometimes to come down sooner than they had intended they do it with supreme confidence even though the situation in which they may find themselves may not justify that confidence

STORY OF MISHAP

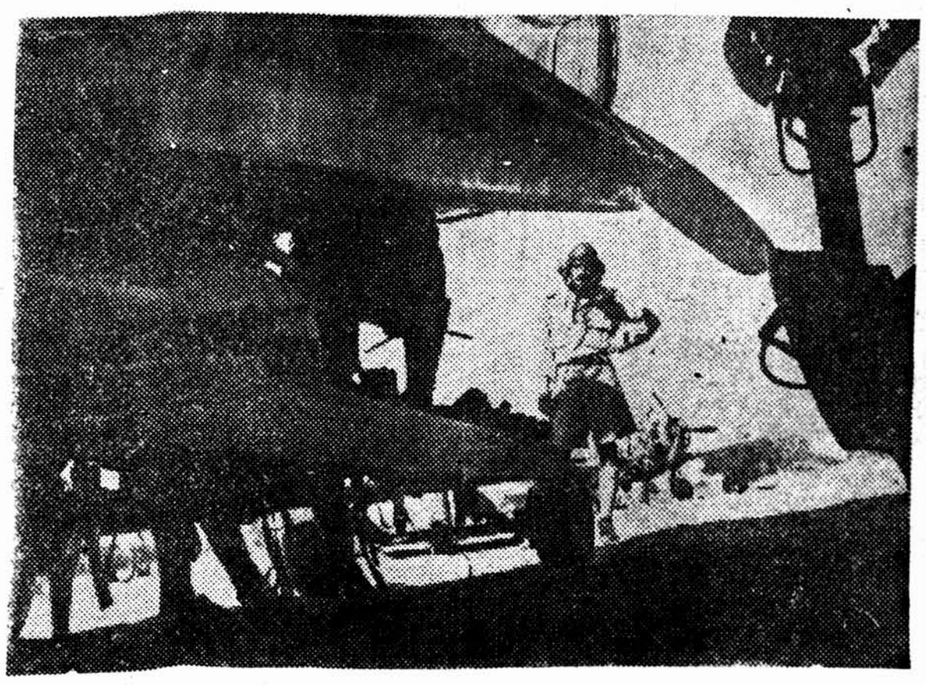
There is the story told in these parts of a dive-bomber raid on enemy positions on a hill feature near Letwedet near Buthidaung. The story is told by an eye-witness observer of a mishap occurring to one of the "Vengeances" piloted by flying officer Chakravarty, a 28 year-old officer from Dehra Dun and navigated by flying officer Basu of Calcutta aged about 24. After diving and pulling out of dive, Chakravarty saw a wisp of smoke come from out of the cowl flaps on the port side of the engine. When he was over Taung Bazaar, the smoke much to his consternation increased in volume. The pilot immediately set his course to the sea so that he would be clear of hills in case he had to "forceland". Near Cox's Bazaar the smoke became very thick and black. Thick black oil was being thrown on to his windshields and he could see nothing in front of him. He was about 1,500 feet above "the deck" when the engine started spluttering and oil pressure became zero. His airgunner who was also the navigator tried to guide him by standing up in the plane but he too was blinded by smoke and the thick black oil. Suddenly his eyes caught sight of a landing strip. He throttled back at once to land he knew he was making a completely blind landing but land he did, though he smashed his undercarriage and overshot the strip. But he landed, that was the important thing. He did not just bale out.

All this is told in the language of the airforce but in the language you

(Continued On Page 12)



While awaiting information regarding target for the day aircrews play 'Gulli Danda.'



A "Vultee Vengeance" is bombed up before going on operation. Watching is F.Lt. Harichand Dewan of Lahore.

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VIKRAMADITYA
A Figure Of World Literature

(By Dr. HEM CHANDRA JOSHI)

"One time Vikramarka went forth in the guise of an ascetic to wander about the earth. As he was wandering, one day he came to a certain city. On the bank of a river near this city there was a certain shrine. In this shrine all the people of the place were listening to a Purana (ancient sacred text) read by a Pandit. The king also, when he had bathed in the river, went into the temple and made obeisance to the God and then sat down near the crowd. At that time the Pandit was reciting these verses from the Purana:—

1. Transitory are our bodies, our wealth lasts not for ever and death is always nigh; let a store of righteousness be accumulated.

2. Hear the whole essence of religion, as it is set forth in myriads of law-books. Virtue is doing good to others; wickedness is oppression of others.

3. He who is grieved at seeing other creatures grieved and rejoiced at seeing them rejoiced knows the finality of religion.

4. If this body is not to be applied to the service of living creatures, then why forsooth do men do service to it day by day.

A man who makes it his supreme occupation to help others in the world, shall obtain good fortune and a (station) higher even than the highest.

At this time, a Brahman and his wife, as they were crossing the river, were swept away by the strong current. And with shouts of distress the Brahman cried unto the great crowd who were listening to the Purana on the bank: "Ho, ho, there, good people, run quickly, run!" I am an aged Brahman with my wife and we are being violently swept away by the stream. Whoever is righteous hero among you, let him save our lives." Hearing the cry all looked on with curiosity, but no one undertook to succour. Then King Vikramark reassured him saying: "Fear not!" and rushed into the river, and pulled the Brahman and his wife out of the river and brought them ashore. And the Brahman blessed him."

★

"At another time, a stranger said to Vikramarka "In the Eastern region there is a city named Shonitpura, where is a goddess Manspriya (fond of flesh). Human beings are ruthlessly sacrificed at her temple. Hearing this the King went to that place and beheld the temple of the goddess. At this moment a certain man of wretched countenance came in, attended by a crowd of the people, and preceded by musical instruments. The King was filled with compassion and said: "Ho there, something beautiful should be given to the goddess, and this man appears feeble, so let him go, and let the goddess be pleased with my sound body." So saying he caused the man to be released and started to cut off his own head. The goddess was very much pleased with his courage and said: "Choose a wish." The King said: "Do not take human offerings." The Goddess consented and the King returned to his city.

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These are the two typical but abridged stories from the Vikrama. charita'—a work originally meant to depict the unparalleled generosity, service of others, courage and lack of conceit in Vikrama, whose bimillennium is being celebrated these days all over India. In my opinion his historicity is immaterial. But the fact is there, that Vikrama stands unequalled in the history of India as a 'beau-ideal' of princes and people. The Kings who appropriated this title can be counted by dozens, and are to be met with in all the parts of India. Even as late as 1720 A.D., a King named Devi Chand of Kumaon in the Himalayas took up the title and following the example of Vikrama, spent a crore of rupees to pay off the debts of his subjects. The influence of Vikrama is immense throughout the history of India for the last two thousand years. And the literature that has grown up round him is sweet and sublime.

Vikrama literature can be ranked with Panchtantra, Aesop's Fables and Arabian Nights as one of most widely read in the world. Very few persons in India are aware that Vikramcharita was translated into Persian about 1,500 years ago in the time of Nausherwan. Dr. Ethe has traced ten different translations of Vikramacharita in Persian. And Baron Daniel Lascalier translated this work in French about a hundred years ago from a Persian translation of it. Arabs also translated it from Persian. Even Mongols could not resist the temptation of translating in their language. They named it 'Arji Borji.'

A French missionary called Jean Venant Bouchet published a book named "lettres edilliautes et curieuses" containing a number of stories from Indian literature. It contains ten tales relating the adventures of Vikrama. Bouchet lived in Madras from 1655-1732 and was a serious student of Indian literature. His book was much appreciated in Europe and translated in several European languages. In his introduction he writes—"Indian preserve the memory of a few of their Kings with great admiration and devotion. And these Kings are reputed for their justice. And one of them is Vikramarka." "Giuseppe Parini" translated Vikramacharita in Italian. There are several translations of this work in Chinese and Tibetan languages. Goethe was deeply interested in the life of Vikrama and two of his poems owe their inspiration to it. Ikon translated the life of Vikrama in German and in his introduction, this writer says that his manuscript was read by Goethe.

From 1785-1793 a series of stories translated from various Asiatic countries was published from Amsterdam under the title of "Cabinet des Fees", in French. It included Vikramacharita as well. In 1672 Vincentius Maria published his "Vicramaditu Re di Vzini." It was also a translation of the same work. When Gilchrist started the College of Oriental Languages in Fort William, he published 'Vetal Pachcheesi' in Hindustani, in Urdu and Hindi scripts. After him Shakespeare published his Hindustani Selections in 1819, which contains many stories from the life of Vikrama. In 1838, Prof. Lassen prepared Sanskrit anthology, and he began it with selections from Vikramacharita. Prof. Garcin de Tassy also published 'Hindustani Selections' for French students and he has selected many a tale from Vikramacharita.

The above few lines throw some light on the importance of Vikrama as a hero of World-Literature. Vikrama has played an important role in most of the literatures of the world which is a matter of great pride to Vikrama's countrymen. Sublime and noble qualities of Vikrama made the tales that grew up round him so popular all over the world.

APPREHENSION

(BY SLAM MACHHLISHAHRI)

GIVE THE FINISHING STROKES TO YOUR PICTURE, O PAINTER

Let those lips be daintier, those eyes madder yet,
But take some of the glow off those cheeks:
I thought their rose was beginning to fade.
Moisten those eyes with a mist of tears—
For that is what I thought when I met her on the road
With her hapless gaze
O, make a masterpiece of it, my friend, while there is time,
Or you will have to remodel it entirely.

—Translated from Urdu by S. P. KAUSHAL.

"HASTEN ARAB UNITY", SAYS IRAQI LEADER

BAGHDAD—Arab leaders were urg- to accelerate the achievement of a strong bloc of united and democratic Arab nations by H. E. Hamdi-al-Bagahgi, Chairman of the Arab Club and former President of the Iraqi Chamber of Deputies in an interview with the press.

"This is in the interest of friendly nations", he said. "No doubt, Britain and America are at the top of these nations. Thus it is in their interests, politically and economically, to support the idea."

Hamdi al-Bagahgi said Arab countries, because of their position, had been faced with invasions at all stages of history and this position had increased in importance at the present time.

"The unity of these countries", he aid, "is thus necessary to face dangers."

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AUXILIARY NURSING SERVICE

JINNAH'S PLEA FOR "ECONOMIC POWER"

Reply To Punjab Muslim Chamber's Address

LAHORE, March 24.

We do not wish to harm our sister communities. There is plenty of room in this mighty sub-continent for all of us. We are glad that they have gone ahead and we want to catch them. I am sure that they will not grudge us but will give us a helping hand. These observations were made by Mr. M. A. Jinnah replying to an address by the Punjab Muslim Chamber of Commerce this evening.

Mr. Jinnah said that Muslim businessmen were themselves to blame for Government's indifference and step-motherly treatment towards them in the past. Nothing better could be expected by an unorganised people. He was, however, glad to find that commercial and industrial consciousness was now coming to them and they had formed chambers of commerce in different provinces which were affiliated to the All-India Muslim Chamber of Commerce. He had no doubt that if they organised themselves efficiently, Government would not remain indifferent and would change its step-motherly policy.

Mr. Jinnah emphasised that economic development and economic power was the most important of all the departments of life and so far as the Mussalmans were concerned, there was a dire need that they must now make every possible effort to make up the leeway. He was glad to say that the reaction of non-Muslim commercial magnates in Bombay to his efforts to organise Muslim businessmen had been very encouraging and some of them had even offered to help him in this matter. Mr. Jinnah declared that the Mussalmans did not wish to harm their sister communities which had gone ahead and hoped that the latter in their turn would not grudge them but give them helping hand.—A. P.

Jinnah's Assurance To Sikhs

LAHORE, March 24.

"I am of opinion that every community is entitled to the right of self-determination, and I do not want to deny this right to Sikhs" said Mr. Jinnah explaining Pakistan problem to a group of Sikh students. "But you must send me some scheme" added Mr. Jinnah "showing that Sikhs are in a majority in such and such contiguous territory and we will certainly concede this right." He explained that they should be content after having all that they can expect from any civilised Government. "Our principles is live and let live."—Orient Press.

"AKHAND HINDUSTAN" A REALITY"

Munshi Inaugurates "League Of Honour"

LAHORE March 24.

"Seizing Pakistan or waging a total war to secure it, in midsummer dream," declared Mr. K. M. Munshi, inaugurating the League of Honour in the D.A.V. College hall this evening.

He said: "The war is at our doors. India is a vast military base. Any political manoeuvres conceived in panic and put through in haste, will prove disastrous. A political change, here or there, may split temporarily the centre to some small scale patronage. It will not and cannot change the centre of power."

"Akhand Hindustan is not a fiction," continued Mr. Munshi, "nor a convenience; it is a reality. I know I realise that a deep distrust has sprung up between Hindus and Muslim at some places It has to be conquered. Mutual understanding and confidence will come It may take time; we may have to work for it; but it will come. The essence of successess he concluded, "is the faith—the calm determined faith in the motherland and her destiny."—A. P

Service Conditions Of Tamil Nad Journalists

MADRAS, March 25.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Tamil Nad Journalists' Federation held yesterday, a sub-committee was appointed to go into the question of service conditions of the Working Journalists

Earlier, the Committee passed a condolence resolution on the death of Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi and conveyed respectful condolences to Mahatma Gandhi and the members of the bereaved family.—United Press.

Tea Export License Fee

NEW DELHI, March 25.

The Central Government have directed that with effect from April 1. 1944, the rate of licence fee levied by the Indian Tea Licencing Committee for export licence, special export licence or permit issued by it, shall be As. 10 per thousand pounds or part thereof covered by such licence or permit. says a notification in the "Gazette of India".—United Press.

Roosevelt's Assistant Resigns

WASHINGTON March 24.

President Roosevelt on Friday announced the Resignations of Leo T. Crowley as the custodian of alien property and of Mr. Lowell Mellett as the Presidential assistant.—Reuter.

International Labour Conference In London

Indian T. U. C. And F. I. L. To Send Strong Representation

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 23.

Sir Walter Citrine, Chairman of the Trade Union Congress, Mr. George Gibson, General Secretary and Mr. Tanner, ex-Chairman, Mr. Will Lawther, President of Mine-workers' Federation and other Trade Union leaders are gratified at the report that Indian Labour will be represented at the International Labour Conference to be held in London in June.

It is understood that invitation to attend the Conference was sent to T. U. C. in November after consultations with the Russian Trade Union leaders who were then visiting Britain.

The T. U. C. had in mind the holding of the Conference in Moscow but Russian comrades pointed out difficulties of transport and suggested London as the best venue. Invitations have been issued to all trade union organisations from United Nations as well as from neutral countries.

I understand that Indian T. U. C. and Federation of Indian Labour have both welcomed the invitations and are making arrangements to send strong delegations. It is understood that there will be about 130 to 150 delegates representing practically all countries from United Nations and neutral countries. U. S. S. R., Canada, French C. G. T. from Algiers, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Northern Ireland have accepted invitation. Two American organisations have accepted invitation but John Lewis organisation is still considering whether to participate or not although Switzerland, Sweden are two neutrals who are sending delegations. Eire has turned down the invitation.

Delegates representing the United Nations only will participate in first session which will mainly deal with trade Union organisations' help in Allied war effort. The second session will attended by neutral when issues affecting post-war reconstruction will be discussed

In view of Wartime transport difficulties it is understood that after representations from T. U. C., authorities taking every step to provide proper travel facilities for delegates. Similarly T. U. C. has been also conscious of financial difficulties of some organisations. Therefore, it is taking measures to give such financial assistance as may be necessary to those organisations who desire to participate but have not sufficient funds to send delegates.

Sir Walter Citrine has assured me that the India office has been most responsive to the wishes of the T. U. C. and Indian delegates will not have any difficulties in making journey to Britain

Of course, so far as forthcoming I. L. O. Conference in United States is concerned I am not quite sure whether Indian labour will obtain adequate facilities to send representatives to Philadelphia.

Allies Warn Germany Against Further Atrocities

LONDON, March 24.

It is stated in official quarters that his Majesty's Government associate themselves wholeheartedly with the declaration issued today by President Roosevelt warning Germany and her Satellites of the consequences of further persecutions in their territories —Reuter.

Canada Signs Pact With China

OTTAWA, March 24.

The Prime Minister of Canada Mr. MacKenzie King announced to-day that a mutual aid agreement has been signed between Canada and China.—Reuter

RETIRING DUE TO REASONS OF HEALTH

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHUJ (Cutch), March 24.

Devan Satyavrat Mukerji declared that he was retiring of his own accord due to health reasons and not due to any political reason, as mentioned in some papers, to those assembled in a garden party organised to meet him by leading merchants of Bhuj. Mandvi and Anjar last evening.

Kathiawar Princes Oppose Merger

From Our Correspondent.,

RAJKOT, March 24.

Ruling princes of salute States of Kathiawar held a meeting on March 21 to consider the proposed scheme of amalgamation of Western India and Gujarat States Agencies. It is learnt that the princes are opposed to the proposal in toto and their opposition is embodied in a representation submitted to the Crown Representative.

CALCUTTA: Mr Gangavishnu Swaika of Swaika Oil Mills and Mr. K. N. Dalal, Managing Director, Nath Bank presented a purse of Rs. 5,001 each towards the Kasturba Memorial Fund, personally to Mr. Devadas Gandhi when he visited the Bank office.

INTERNATIONAL FREEDOM OF NEWS EXCHANGE

"Peace Treaty Must Guarantee"

NEW YORK (By Mail): A proposal that International Freedom of News Exchange be made the cardinal principle of any future peace treaties, is made by Mr. Kent Cooper, the Executive Director of the Associated Press of America in the course of an article written for "Journalism In War-time" symposium. He says:—

"If universal disemination of truth could be guaranteed in the post-war world, the chances of new wars occurring will be remote. The cause of the wars is perverted presentation of international news. It is the truth that makes men free". Conceding the probability that newsmen would not be allowed to sit at the peace table, he suggests:—

"Nevertheless, let journalists unite and demand a peace treaty clause on Press Freedom". In conclusion he urges that foreign correspondents be given a free and direct access to all news of all nations with equal facilities for sending the news to their own countries.

During the World War I, Mr. Kent Cooper was in Paris and he suggested to the Allied Peace makers that the Versailles Treaty should include a clause guaranteeing world-wide freedom of press. But he got support only from few statesmen.—India Press Service.

FIVE-YEAR OLD PIANIST PRODIGY DEAD

STOCKHOLM: Death has occurred of Hungary's five-year old pianist prodigy, Peter Hussar despite an operation by Prof. Oliverona, the Swedish brain specialist, says a Budapest message.—India Press Service.

SWEDISH EDITION OF MEIN KAMPF

STOCKHOLM: The sale of the Swedish edition of Hitler's Mein Kampf is to be banned throughout Sweden It is estimated that 150,000 copies will be withdrawn from circulation and returned to the publishers.—India Press Service.

INDIAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN EUROPE

NEW DELHI, March 24.

The total number of Indian prisoners of war in Europe remains at about 11,500 including 1,250 in works detachments in Italy but expected to be moved to Germany if not already there, according to the latest quarterly report of the Indian Comforts Fund, London.—United Press.

PLIGHT OF INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA

Deputation Interviews Overseas Member

NEW DELHI March 24.

Mr. Hussainbhai Laljee, member, Legislative Assembly, invited a large number of the members of the Assembly including Sir Azizul Haque, Commerce Member, and Dr. N. B. Khare, Overseas Member to meet the six members of the East African deputation which has arrived in New Delhi to put their case before the Government of India.

Mr Hussainbhai welcoming the guests drew attention to the numerous conditions of hardship to which the Indians in East Africa Tanganyika Kenya and Uganda have been subjected to. He mentioned that long before the white man went to that part of the world, Indians had gone there in large numbers and settled down. After working there for generations investing a lot of money in business and property they were now told that they were not wanted. The main charge against Indian businessmen was that they sold their goods cheaper than the white people did. There was another complaint against them and that was that owing to shortage of food large part of the population in these areas could not be fed.

Mr. Hussainbhai Laljee asserted, that from his information he could say, that these places from which the Indians came were growing enormous food grains and cotton and rubber. Today there was only about two per cent of Indian population. Even they were not wanted and they were not receiving any encouragement to stay in that country. He hoped Government of India would draw the attention of His Majesty's Government to the feelings of Indians in India at the growing worsening situation in East Africa.

The deputation is composed of the following gentlemen:

Seth Dawood Hajee Nasser (President).

Mr. Tayebali A. Adamjee Mr. Amritlal D. Seth Mr. Amritlal Kalidas Kanjee Mr. Balchand Virchand Panachand and Mr. Haridas Karia (Members).

The deputationists met Dr. Khare in the evening and placed before him the statement of their case.—A. P

Hindustani Talimisangha

WARDHAGANJ, March 24: Dr. Zakir Hussen will preside over the sixth annual meeting of the Hindustani Talimisangha founded by Mahatma Gandhi to popularize the Wardha Basic (education) Scheme. The meeting will be held at Sewagram on March 27 and 28.—A. P.

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"EMBODIMENT OF KINGLY VIRTUES"

BOMBAY CELEBRATES VIKRAM BI-MILLENNIUM CENTENARY

"King Vikramaditya will always stand as an embodiment of kingly virtues and of the cultural and political unity of India. We must all revise his name with the greatest devotion and veneration, whatever non-Hindu carping critics may say to the contrary."

This was the message of the Rt. Hon'ble Dr. M. R. Jaykar read at the Vikram Conference which came off at Madhav Baug on Saturday evening.

In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Diwan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Zaveri presided. The conference formed a part of the Vikram Bi-millennium centenary celebration organised by the Marwadi Sammelan and was largely attended.

The celebrations continue on Sunday when a Hindi Poets' Conference is organised at the same place under the chairmanship of Mr. Ramnaresh Tripathi.

SCINDIA'S MESSAGE

In another message read before the Conference Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior stated: "Whatever may be the views of the historians, archaeologists and scholars as to the period and lineage of King Vikramaditya as well as to the period known after him, it will have to be admitted that this great emperor of Asia has been regarded as a symbol of justice, unity, chivalry, patriotism, and patronage of fine-arts and learning. In the history, legends and literature of India his name will be remembered for all that is noble in human achievement."

Other messages were also read on the occasion.

ALTRUISM

Welcoming the guests Mr. Ramdas Anandilal Podar the Chairman of the Reception Committee stated that altruism was the greatest virtue of Vikramaditya which deserved to be emulated by all. Like Mahatma Gandhi the late monarch preached and practised religion of humanity and demonstrated the truth that the Society which accepted the principles of renunciation and self-denial could live in peace and happiness. While celebrating the bi-millennium of the Vikram era it behoved them all to take a leaf from his life and set his high ideals before the world.

VIKRAM'S LEGACK

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri in the course of his presidential address congratulated the Marwadi Sammelan on having organised the celebrations and referred to the views held by various scholars and historians regarding the historical identity of Vikram. He was of the opinion that the great ideals which Vikram had bequeathed to India should not be forgotten, and added that the Bi-millennium should be celebrated in an appropriate manner.

Dr. D. G. Vyas explained the significance of the bi-millennium of the Vikram era and said that the same was a unique historical occasion which deserved nation-wide celebration. He was of the opinion that the era with which Vikram's name was associated was a concrete reality in spite of the controversy about his historical identity. The great monarch, said the speaker, was the embodiment of the ideals of kingly life and his greatness lay in service to and sacrifice for the people. The Bi-Millennium should remind Indians of the distinctive achievements of their country in the spheres of philosophy, literature, art and science and should be utilized to take stock of what India had achieved and had given to the world.

PLEA FOR VIKRAM THEATRE

Concluding the speaker referred to the celebration scheme of the Vikram Mohotsav Committee of Bombay which recently organized the All-India Music Congress, and requested the audience to support the project of the Vikram Art Theatre which the committee had as the main item on its programme. The art theatre would perpetrate the great occasion and would fill a conspicuous lacuna in the cultural life of the city.

Pandit Shamaprasad Jha cited authority from Sanskrit literature establishing the identity of Vikram and his connection with Kalidas.

Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanji congratulated the Marwadi Sammelan and paid a tribute to Vikram.

Poet Ramnaresh Tripathi supported the scheme of a permanent commemoration of the Bi-Millennium in the form of Vikram Art Theatre.

Mr. Nandlal Podar and a few others also spoke on the occasion.

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Madras Tributes To Vikram

MADRAS, March 25: That Ujjain instead of Greenwich should become the centre of world geography and that Indians should build the central observatory at Ujjain was a plea made by speakers on the occasion of the celebration of the Vikrama Day at Madras this evening.

Mr S. V. Ramamurti, adviser to the Governor, who presided over the celebration paid tributes to the qualities of Vikramaditya and characterised him as one embodying the dreams of the Indian people.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer Dewan of Travancore in a message said that the celebration would help us in our endeavour to secure the fundamental unity and consolidation of India.—A. P.

NATIONALIST LEAGUE'S APPEAL TO VICEROY

Plea For Forming National Govt. At Centre

NEW DELHI, March 25.

An appeal to the Viceroy to take the initiative in solving the political deadlock in the country by calling a conference of representative leaders and inviting them to form a strong national government at the Centre is made by the Working Committee of the All-India Nationalist League which concluded its two-day session to-day. Mr Jamnadas Mehta presided.

The resolution further suggests that the Government should be formed of those who are prepared to shoulder responsibility.

The resolution congratulates the Viceroy on his unequivocal declaration about the geographical unity of India and expresses the hope that this would "give the final quietus to the forces of disintegration like the champions of the fantastic doctrine of Pakistan."

To reiterate the country's determination to preserve the integrity of India, the Committee urges that Sunday (April 30) be observed as Akhand Hindustan Day.

By another resolution, the Committee condemned the "lathi charge by the authorities in Amritsar on the presidential procession of the Hindu Mahasabha session in December last" and called upon the Government of India to protect the elementary civic rights of Hindus in Muslim Provinces.—A. P.

Lady Wavell On Paucity Of Trained Nurses

NEW DELHI, March 25.

Her Excellency Lady Wavell presided over the Council meeting and the annual general meeting of the Countess of Dufferin's fund yesterday evening at Viceroy's House.

Her Excellency expressed deep concern about the lamentable shortage of trained nurses and the insufficient number of women doctors in the country.

If nursing was given an academic status, Lady Wavell continued, it would prove an incentive to many women temperamentally and intellectually suited to responsibility to join the profession.—A. P.

Maharaja Gwalior Wins Four Races At Mahaluxmi

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The proceedings to-day when the final day of the Spring Meeting was put on action proved disastrous for the majority of the usual big crowds till passing the midway stage but later, fancied candidates came to their rescue.

The only feature was a grand Quadruple for the Maharaja of Gwalior. The reputed establishment bagged the outstanding events, the Munshi Cup and the Carnarvon Plates and besides won two more minor events.

Gwalior-owned Deepak was the facile winner of the Munshi Cup. Baroda's Royal Blood was second and his bracket companion, Savoyard, kept a tie for the third place with Yawar for the third place.

Gwalior's Radio Man made a start-to-finish affair in the Carnarvon Plate. Finalist moved with terrific speed over the last furlong and placed second. Avon Song on whom Percival put big efforts failed to last the distance and finished third. Fortunate Lad, the second best fancied ran miserably and finished fourth and last of the four runners.

The victories of Hectic and Micky Mouse were received with great delight by punters who solidly supported them in the last two events.

The following are the results:—

THE SYRIAN PLATE Division III—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. D. F. Karaka's JANAB 8-0 H. Singh 1
Mr. Saleh Moosa's NIGHT HAWK 8-5 Bhoorsingh 2
Mr. Merchant's SAHRAN 8-12 F. Shah 3
Mr. Kadri al Ardharumli's FARASHA 8-9 A. Ahmed 4
Not run: Prince Mahmud.
Won by 2 1/2 lengths, Shd. Shd.
Time: 1 minute 22 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 91. Places Rs. 26, Rs. 22 and Rs. 22.

THE SYRIAN PLATE Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.
M/s. Mehta and Hope's KING HILAL 9-0 Kheemsingh *1
Maharaja of Gwalior's MISS IRENE 8-13 Roberts *1
Mr. T. G. Essajee's KHAZANCHI 8-12 Evans 3
Mr. N. E. D. Pandole's GREAT STAR 8-5 Sibbritt 4
Not run: All Gold.
Won by *Deadheat. 1 length 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 22 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 47 and 24. Places Rs. 29, Rs. 25 and Rs. 17.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE—Distance 1 1/2 miles.
Mr. G. Shaul's AMIR AL JAZIRA 9-0 Hanmansingh 1
M/s. S. Talib and Mehta's MAJNUN ANWAH 9-0 Raffaele 2
Maharaj Kumar of Morvi's and R. K. F. Singh's DAHMAN YUNUS 9-0 Burn 3
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's PRINCESS HAMIYAH 8-5 Virsingh 4
All ran.
Won by 1 length, 1 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 56 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 130. Places Rs. 39. Rs. 24 and Rs. 43.

THE OWEN ROE PLATE Division I—Distance 1 mile.
Mrs. J. A. Grimshaw's HIGHLAND REEL 7-12 Rook 1
M/s. G. Dharamsey and A. H. Ahmedbhov's BROADCAST 8-7 Burn 2
Mr. N. D. Bagree's GAY GALLANT 7-12 B. Khalil 3
Maharaja of Baroda's SWEET THOUGHT 8-9 West 4
Not run: Peerless, Injustice.
Won by 3/4 length, 1 length, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 44 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 193. Places Rs. 44. Rs. 21 and Rs. 79.

THE LINGFIELD PARK PLATE—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. A. Higgins's CARLOS 8-4 Stead 1
Mrs. S. Basher Ali's MONEL 7-9 Sibbritt 2
Maharaja of Baroda's GAY SPANIARD 9-0 Britt 3
Maharani of Kolhapur's ORANGE FLOWER 8-7 West 4
All ran:
Won by [illegible] lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, [illegible]
Time: 1 minute 40 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 83. Places Rs. 26. Rs. 22 and Rs. 22.

THE CARNARVON PLATE—Distance 1 1/2 miles.
Maharaja of Gwalior's RADIO MAN 7-4 Roberts 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's FINALIST 9-11 Jones 2
Mr. M D. Petit's AVON SONG 7-7 Percival 3
Mrs. A. L. Hutson's FORTUNATE LAD 7-11 Sibbritt 4
[illegible] Magic Mount, Haut To[illegible]
Won by [illegible] lengths, 1 3/4 lengths, 3/4 length.
Time: 2 minutes 41 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 17. Places Rs. [illegible] and Rs. 21.

THE K. M. MUNSHI CUP—Distance 1 mile.
Maharaja of Gwalior's DEEPAK 8-10 Jones 1
Maharaja of Baroda's ROYAL WINDSOR 8-12 Britt 2
Maharaja of Baroda's SAVOYARD 9-5 West *3
Sir Homi Mehta's YAWAR 8-11 Sibbritt *3
Not run: Pom Pom II.
Won by 2 lengths, 1 length. *Dht.
Time: 1 minute 41 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 41. Places Rs. 34, Rs. 49, Rs. 21 and Rs. 10.

THE OWEN ROE PLATE Division II—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. Osman Chotani's HECTIC 9-1 Jadhav 1
Mr. S. G. Bhopatkar's SHAKUNTALA 8-2 Z. K. Khan 2
Mr. N. D. Bagree's PINK DIAMOND 8-3 Wahel 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's GREEK GIRL 8-4 F. Mohd. 4
Not run: Zindabad, Comet, Call to Arms.
Won by 1 length, 1/2 length, 1/2 length.
Time 1 minute 44 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 16. Rs. 15 and Rs. 22.

THE SYRIAN PLATE Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.
Maharaja of Gwalior's MICKY MOUSE 9-4 Roberts 1
Mrs. M. H. Rangwalla's DESERT GEM 9-4 Evans 2
Mr. Hope's ASSAF MAHMUD 8-5 Kheemsingh 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's BARIZ 7-12 Sibbritt 4
All ran.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 30. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 17 and Rs. 37.

Steward's Collapse In Madras Races

MADRAS, March 25: A sad incident marred the races at Gunidy when Mr. William Stuart one of the stewards suddenly collapsed in the member's enclosure and was promptly removed to hospital in an ambulance. He had a heart attack of which he died later.—A. P.

BLIND WATCH REPAIRER

SURAT, March 25.

Surat has a blind watch repairer. Abdul Dawoodbhai Abdul Tayeb Kasubhai, who was born blind he can repair watches, electric pumps, stoves and other sundry articles.

By listening to the beats of a watch, Dawoodbhai is able to detect whether it keeps good time or not. He can tell the time by feeling with his hand the position of the hands of a watch He has a watch of his own too but without the glass.

Dawoodbhai believes that if it were not for his physical infirmity he might not have been the clever mechanic that he is.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY CONGRESS PARTY PLANS

Mrs. Naidu And Bhulabhai Discuss Situation

NEW DELHI, March 25.

Two meetings of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly will be held to-morrow. One would be confined only to the members of the Congress Party and their leader, Mr Bhulabhai Desai and will take place in the morning. The second meeting will be held in the afternoon which will be attended by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu also.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mrs. Naidu discussed the situation regarding the future attendance of the Congress Members in the Assembly.

Mr. Abdul Quaiyum, deputy leader of the Congress Party, met Mr Bhulabhai Desai, to-day. The decision of the Congress Party to attend the session, if and when necessary, was explained it is learned.—United Press.

Four Injured In Bus Accident

CALCUTTA, March 25: Four persons, including two women, were injured, one seriously, in a bus accident which occurred this evening near the crossing of Central Avenue and Harrison Road. The injured persons were removed to the medical college hospital.

It is stated that while negotiating a turn, the bus collided with another motor vehicle. The bus was badly damaged.—A. P.

Plea For Kasturba Memorial

POONA, March 25.

That the Kasturba Memorial Fund under collection be used for the creation of a picture gallery in a central place like "Delhi" or in the "Aga Khan Palace" itself depicting the pictures of women martyrs of Modern India is the suggestion put forward by Mr S. L. Karandikar, M.L.A. and President Maharashtra Provincial Hindu Sabha in a letter addressed to Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Karandikar thinks that since Kasturba was never a worker in the cause of women's education, this and not the establishment of an educational institution for the education of women, as has been suggested by some, would be the most fitting tribute to Kasturba, who had proved herself a typical Hindu lady whose sole joy is to be a part of the life of her husband.—A. P.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Chaitra Shud 2, 2000
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 1, 1363
Parsi: Meher 24, 1313.

To-day's Engagements

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ—Annual General Meeting to-day at 10 a. m. in the Podar College of Commerce, Matunga.

GANDHARVA SANGIT MANDAL—Vocal music by Mrs. Laxmibai Kelkar to-day Laxmi Baug. New Bhatwadi 4-30 p m

BOMBAY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION—A meeting of the Medical Profession will be held to-day at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Blavatsky Lodge Hall when the new Drug Control Order and the Problem raised by it will be discussed.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL SERVICE LEAGUE—Variety Entertainment to be held at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, to-day, in aid of the Free Night High School, conducted by this Institution.

DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—The Third Inter-Certified School Sports will be held to-day at 4 p m. (N.S.T.) on the School Ground. Mr. A. F. S. Taleyarkhan will preside and distribute the prizes.

BAHAI YOUTH GROUP—A public meeting will be held in the Bahai Hall, Bori Bunder, to-day at 7 p. m. to celebrate the 9th Annual World Bahai Youth Symposium.

CONCERT AT KING'S CIRCLE—Indian Concert at King's Circle on Sunday from 6-30 to 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. D. N Nadkarni.

Band Music at Chowpatty Bandstand on Sunday from 6-45 to 8-45 p. m. (S.T.) by the Ex-Service Band.

STIKA SAMAJ—To-day's programme: 6 p m. G. V. Muthulakshmi and G. V. Kamalakshi, vocal Music; 7-30 p.m. Thalavadyam by S. S. Sharma and party; 9 p.m. Bala Padmanabhan of Madras, Vocal; and Sundri Venkataraman, Violin; L. S. Viswanathan Iyer of Palghat, Mridangam.

ADDRESS TO M. S. AHMAD—An address will be presented to M. S. Ahmad, Shipping Master, on his transfer to Calcutta by the President and Members of the National Seamens Union of India at the Green's Hotel, Appollo Bunder to-day at 5-30 p. m. Capt. (E) J. H. Mackey, R.I.N., J. P., Principal Officer will preside.

SATYAMURTHI ANNIVERSARY—The first Anniversary of the late Sri Satyamurthi will be celebrated to-day at 6 p. m. at the South Indian Association premises, Matunga. Mr. M. R. Masani, the Mayor of Bombay will preside and many prominent leaders will speak.

BALKAN-JI-BARI—Boys and girls of all the Local Branches of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari will observe the Kasturba Prayer Day on Sunday at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Laxmi Nagar Pavilion Hall, 10th Road Khar, under the presidentship of Mr. Vaikunthbhai L. Mehta.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS—Public Lecture on "Humanity Is One." Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Flora Fountain. Sunday 6-15 p. m.

INDIAN MUSIC CIRCLE (BOMBAY NORTH)—Coinciding with the Ramnavami celebrations, the Indian Music Circle (Bombay North) will be holding a music concert by Keserbai Kerkar on Saturday, 1st April, at 9 p. m. at the Khalsa College Hall, Matunga.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH—The office of the Harijan Sevak Sangh has been shifted from Raja Bahadur Mansion, Apollo Street to Neptune Building, 2nd Floor, Hornby Road, near New Empire Theatre, Fort from 23rd instant.

MAHILA SEVA MANDAL—The Annual Social Gathering of the Mahila Seva Mandal Industrial School for Women at Imamwada conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, will be held to-day at 4 p. m. (S. T.) at Ismailia Associations Hall, Imamwada Road, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay. Mrs. M. C. Chagla will preside and give away certificates and prizes.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.

The members of the Journalists' Association of India will meet Mr. K. P. Viswanath Iyer, Asst. Editor of the "Hindu" and President of the Tamil Nad Journalists' Federation for an informal talk on "the Organisation of Journalists" at the premises of the Journalists' Club (Prospect Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road, at 6-15 p. m. on Tuesday, March 28.

Polish Exhibition

The Polish Exhibition organized under the patronage of the Consul-General for Poland will be opened by His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Tuesday 28th instant.

AUSTRALIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER

NEW DELHI, March 25: Sir Iven G. MacKay, the newly appointed Australian High Commissioner in India has arrived in New Delhi and entered on his duties.—A. P.

Masani Advocates Garden Cities With Small Workshops

Bombay Co-operators Consider Future Of Their Movement

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Some of the recommendations made in the course of an interim report submitted to Government, recently, by a Committee appointed by the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, were revealed at the Sixth Bombay City Co-operative Conference, held at Sunderbai Hall, on Saturday, by Sir J. A. Madan, chairman of the Institute, in the course of his inaugural address.

POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT

The Committee was appointed, Sir I. A. Madan said, to consider the question of the post-war development of the Co-operative movement. That Committee submitted its interim report on the 15th instant. As the movement was still preponderatingly rural, the report had not much to say about urban co-operation. But some of the important recommendations which concerned those in Bombay related to the organisation of industrial co-operatives, labour contract societies and milk supply societies.

At the outset the chairman stated that they were meeting after six years. He referred to the Bhansali Mehta Reorganisation Report, reviewed the new constitution of the Institute and its work and concluded that an Audit Federation would be an ideal federation for co-operative societies in the city.

He stated that questions relating to Land Mortgage Banks, Insurance Societies and the Marketing Societies were important regarding co-operative organisation of the Province and he hoped that on the spheres of all these important societies, the conference after its deliberations, would give the necessary lead.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES

Dewan Bahadur H. L. Kaji, in the course of his welcome speech, referred to the problems of consumers, chiefly those relating to food supply and housing and said that while there was an open organisation for Banking, Marketing and Insurance, there was no Co-operative wholesale to effectively organise co-operative distribution in the Province through its branches or through some retail stores. He wondered why those in this Province could not set up a large co-operative store like the one in Madras where it had achieved success. He urged the need for planning a development of co-operative housing and Co-operative Welfare Institutes for Industrial Labour.

MASANI FOR GARDEN CITIES

Mr. M. R. Masani, the Mayor of Bombay, presiding over the Conference, stated that the co-operatives of producers, whether they were of cultivators or of craftsmen, would be the legitimate inheritors of the glorious legacy of the ancient village community.

"In a society based on planned economy and yet adhering to political democracy and individual liberty, the producers' co-operative, both agricultural and industrial, provides the ideal unit of production," observed Mr. M. R. Masani. "As against the multiplicity of small bosses in capitalism and the one big boss of totalitarian collectivism, the Co-operative Commonwealth provides a more attractive and evolved form of society," he added.

Referring to the co-operative movement in India, Mr. Masani said it would have to be admitted that it had unfortunately remained an insignificant movement, almost an irrelevance against the background of capitalist industry and feudal agriculture. This might partly be due to the fact that it had remained, in the words of that great co-operator, Sir Harry Plunket, "not so much a movement as a governmental policy." Even war time needs had not shaken the co-operative movement in India out of the rut. In Britain, the war had led to such a rapid development that no less than a third of the population are served by co-operative societies. In China, the Industrial Co-operatives, known as 'Indusco,' had attracted the attention of the world by their rapid progress and their significance for the future of democracy in China.

Co-operation in India had developed to a certain extent on the side of credit and consumers' societies. While not discounting the value of such development, Mr. Masani pointed out, that so long as production remained in private hands, distribution could not be expected to be either socialised or equitable. To his mind the future lay with producers' co-operatives.

Mr. Masani quoted Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who, writing about the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives, had said: "On this basis political democracy may survive; it is doubtful if it can do so on any other basis.

"If the inventions of science have made the world shrink and have made a World Order necessary," said Mr. Masani, "they have equally made it possible for industry to be decentralised. Electrification and standardisation have now made it possible for small workshops situated in small garden cities spread all over the countryside to produce goods with as much efficiency as huge factories in giant cities. Bigger no longer means better."

The conference, then, adjourned till Sunday (to-day).

Tributes To Children Society's Activities

The Annual General Meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India was held on Friday the 24th instant at the Municipal Corporation Hall, with Sir Jehangir Boman Behram in the Chair. The Chairman paid a glowing tribute to the Society and congratulated the Hon Secretaries, the Superintendent, Mr. Om Prakash Goel and the staff for their splendid efforts in developing the activities of the children which included, a Music Class, a Children's Court, Monitors' Clubs and Socials, Monitors' weekly meeting, a Manuscript Magazine, Hindi classes, Gardening and Dramatics He congratulated the Superintendent, Mr. Goel, specially for organising the Provincial Elocution Competition and making it a great success. On behalf of the general body, he thanked the office-bearers for their co-operation and guidance. The Annual Report for the year 1943 and the audited statement of accounts were adopted. The New Committee was formed with Sir Homi M Mehta as its President, and, Lady R. P. Masani, Lady K. Kania, Mrs. G. B. Seervai and Dewan Bahadur Dr. J. S Nerurker as its honorary Secretaries

DADAJEE DHAKJEE & CO. CELEBRATES GOLDEN JUBILEE

The firm of Messrs. Dadajee Dhakjee & Company celebrated their Golden Jubilee yesterday. The late Dadajee Dhakjee gave up his lucrative Government job in 1894 to start on a commercial career. Having had some experience in textile industry he took to deal in dyes and chemicals imported from Germany and just introduced in India. During the comparatively short period of fourteen years—he died suddenly in 1908—Dadajee was successful in establishing widespread connections throughout India and the dyes sold by him had reached practically all the centres in this vast country.

His son Wamanrao took over the business at a comparatively early age. With the help and guidance of his uncle and brother-in-law, he took to automobile industry also, directly importing motor cars and their accessories. Mr. Wamanrao died prematurely and Mr Mukundrao, the second son, has been carrying on the business.

Reclamation House Collapse Case

The Churchgate Reclamation House Collapse Case was resumed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, Bombay on Saturday.

The accused in the case are Karim A. Noorani, architect; R. M. Engineer, Contractor; H. B. Marla, Supervisor and A. M. Aga, R. C. C. Specialist. They are charged with causing the death and grievous hurt to employees on the building by rashness and negligence in construction. John Francis Davis, a mining engineer and a Consulting Analytical Chemist was examined. In his evidence he stated that his firm, Hughes and Davis, were consulting analysts to the Municipality and the army. On 27-7-42 he added that he received six samples of cement concrete and one bag of cement from the Bombay Municipality. He analysed the six samples and made a report. The bag of cement was badly damaged by water. He further tested the cement according to British standard specifications. The cement passed the B.S.S. in respect of the chemical composition but failed in respect of the setting time test.

He examined the six samples of cement concrete chemically and his report contained the results of their analysis The specimens sent to him were not honeycombed. They fell to pieces when lightly tapped. The steel reinforcements parted easily from the concrete, the weakness of which might be due to quick setting cement and a lower quantity of cement used in mixing.

Further hearing was adjourned to April 1.

FINED FOR SELLING FOREIGN LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENCE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sentence to pay a fine of Rs. 125 or, in default 4 weeks' rigorous imprisonment was passed upon Somujea Koregar to-day by Mr. Reghe, Presidency Magistrate. Girgaum, for selling foreign liquor without a licence. Prosecution case was that S. I. Blackwell on receipt of information on 7th September last sent a bogus customer at Doodhwala Building, Frere Road, where accused sold liquor to customers. S. I. then raided the place and arrested the accused.

The Magistrate believed the evidence of the bogus customer and sentenced him accordingly.

GRAND FIESTA NEXT TUESDAY

Indian And War Charities To Benefit From American Effort

Typical American imagination drive and hustle are going into the preparations for the American Tea Dance which is to be held from 8 p.m. onwards at Brabourne Stadium on Tuesday next. A bar, dancing, games, entertainments and all the rest of the indispensables to a memorable evening out are arranged for.

The cost of a ticket is Rs. 5 for a civilian or commissioned officer; Rs. 3 for the other ranks of the Services. Every anna goes to charity.

Merrie Town Fete Raffle

The following is the list of winning numbers in the Merrie Town Fete Raffle. Details are also given of the presents and donors. The prizes are in serial order, as follows:—

No. 3730, a large silver vase presented by Sir Ness Wadia; 4734, a pair of Eider down quilts presented by Mrs. D Hill; 4013, a Lottery Bond for Rs. 100 presented by Lady Saklatvala; 212, a white silk sari presented by Mrs. A. P. Mehta; 776, a Lottery Bond for Rs. 100 presented by the Paswanji Sahiba of Idar; 3782, a silver bottle presented by a Polish gentleman; 3479, a Lottery Bond for Rs. 100 presented by Lady Duggan; 4530, a Lottery Bond for Rs. 100 presented by Mrs. M H Mehta; 6289, a Lottery Bond for Rs. 100 presented by Mrs. Kumana; 5477, a Lottery Bond presented by Mrs. F H Mehta; 639, a Lottery Bond for Rs. 100 presented by Sir Ness Wadia; 5594 a Lottery Bond for Rs. 100 presented by Mr. D B Petit; 278 a Lottery Bond for Rs. 100 presented by the Merrie Town Fete Committee; 4451, a silver bowl presented by Mrs. M. Mehta; 6397, perfume bottles in silver stand presented by Mrs. D. Hill; 4137, a silver sweet dish presented by Mrs. Jalundhwala; 2232 a silver cheese and biscuit tray presented by Miss F S Talyarkhan; 5989 a silk sari presented by Mrs. Mehta; 6418, a scent spray presented by Mrs. Ellis Judah; and 1755, an ice cream stand presented by Mrs. Perin Dorabji.

Prizes may be had from Mrs. F S Talyarkhan, Chairman of the Merrie Town Fete Committee Court View, Churchgate Reclamation on presentation of the winning tickets

MERRIE TOWN FETE DONATIONS

Mrs. Mani Mehta Rs. 5,000; Messrs. Hill, Son and Knox Rs. 2,000; "A Friend" (through Mrs. Talyarkhan) Rs. 1,040; Rani Saheba Bhakti Devi of Nepal Rs. 1,001; Mrs. Bhikubai C. Jalundhwala Rs. 501; Mr. K A Dubash Rs. 500; Mr and Mrs. Akbar Chinoy Rs. 500; Anonymous donor (through Mrs. Talyarkhan) Rs. 500; Dowager Begum and Nawab Saheb of Janjira Rs. 300; Trustees of Nusserwanji J. Wadia charities Rs. 300; Linie's Jumble Shop (through Mrs. Harrington) Rs. 300; Mr. R. A. Dubash Rs. 250; Mr. J. A Sabawala Rs. 200; Collections by Mr Pardiwala Rs 163-4-9; Anonymous donor (through Mrs. Karaka) Rs. 125; Messrs. J. K. Seervai and Pesi Hirjee Rs. 101 each; Messrs Maneckgha H. Ghandy and Sons Rs. 101; Mrs. Jehangir A. Wadia Rs. 100; Messrs. Victor Rosenthal and A. D. Gorwala Rs. 100 each.

Donations below Rs. 100 amount to Rs. 1001.

DONATIONS FOR THE GIFT STALL

Mr. R D Kumana Rs 501; Mr C E Leman Rs. 250; Mr. A F Davur Rs. 200; Mr. Nusserwanji S. Guzder Rs. 150; Sir S. B. Billimoria Rs. 100; Sir C N Wadia Rs. 100; Lady Aimai P. Mehta Rs. 100; Messrs. Bapuji H. Saklatvala, K. Frankel and D. Dubash Rs. 100 each.

Donations below Rs. 100 amount to Rs. 493.

A. S. E. Iyer As Asst. Textile Commissioner

Mr. A. S. Ekambara Iyer who has been appointed Assistant Textile Commissioner in charge of Publicity took charge of office on Saturday.

B. S. H. AND RESTAURANT-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

Syed Altaf Hussainparty of the Bombay and Suburban Hotel and Restaurant Keepers' Association collected Rs. 2,000 from Hindu and Mohmedan members belonging to that party for the relief of the famine-stricken people of the Bengal. Out of this amount the party has remitted Rs. 1,000 to the Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta and Rs 1,000 to Mr. Gaganvihari. L. Mehta, of the All Bengal Flood and Famine Relief Committee 22 Tarak Dutt Road Calcutta.

Discussion On "Ramrajya"

There will be a discussion to-day (Sunday) at Wagle Hall at 9 a. m. on the Prakash Picture's 'Ramrajya' in which Messrs. K. M. Tamhankar, S. S. Navre, Y. K. Khadilkar, K. R. Purohit, A. H. Gadre, T. V. Parvate G. M. Pendse, Petkar and Thite will participate. Prof. K. P. Kulkarni will preside over the discussion. Mr Vijay Bhatt, Producer of the picture has agreed to attend. The discussion is organised by the Bombay Marathi Journalists' Association.

SUNDAY MORN ING SHOWS

"Four Men and A Prayer" at Strand at 10-30 a m
"Between Us Girls" at Regal at 10-30 a. m
"Trail of the Vigilantes" at Capitol at 10 a. m
"Ten Gentlemen from West Point" at Eros at 10 a. m.
"Hanky Tonk" at Metro at 10 a. m.
"Blood and Sand" at Palace at 10-30 a. m
"Another Dawn" at Aurora at 10-30 a. m.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1|8|-
To be paid in advance.

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A self-made, quitegoing, South-Indian, Catholic, age thirty-two, bachelor, businessman, holding responsible position, having good income, and bright future seeks the companionship of a cultured, educated, fair girl from a good family. Correspondence will be treated strictly confidential. Write full details to Box 4432 ' "Bombay Chronicle.'

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For all sorts of quality fishing tackles write to Chakerbutty, 64, Newgipukur Lane, Calcutta. (4461)

5th WEEK

NAVIN'S

DOST

NURJEHAN, MOTILAL

Director SHAUKAT HUSSAIN

IMPERIAL

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

Sunday Matinee 1-30 p.m.

Advance Booking: 10 to 12 Noon.

29TH WEEK

OF FAME!

RAJKAMAL'S
& V. SHANTARAM'S

SHAKUNTALA

JAYASHREE, CHANDRAMOHAN

Daily 4, 7, 10. Fri. Sat. Sun. 1 P.M.

Plans open: 10 to 1 & 3 to 7 P.M.

SWASTIK (OLD PATHE)

THE WHOLE BOMBAY IS RAVING ABOUT

FAZLI BROTHERS LTD.'s
HIT OF THE YEAR

FASHION

Directed by S. F HASNAIN

Starring: SARDAR AKHTAR
SABITA DEVI CHANDRAMOHAN

Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 P.M.

ROXY

CITY MARKETS

Bombay, March 25.

BULLION: Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar Sterling Cross Rate was 4.02-1/2 to 4.03-1/2 at London and 4.03 at New York. London Spot and Forward Silver quotations were unchanged at 23-1/2d. and New York Spot Silver was quoted at 44-3/4 cents. The local market was fairly steady under moderate buying influenced by war news. Forward Silver was opened at Rs. 131 and advanced to Rs. 132-4. At this level there was scattered realising and price reacted to Rs. 131-12. It appears that speculative activity is increasing and even Teji-Mandi business is reported. There is shortage of supplies and the market entirely depends upon news from the central sector of the Burma front. Ready Silver commands a premium of Rs. 3 Forward Gold was quoted at Rs. 71-0-3 and Ready Gold was done at Rs. 71-0-3. It is said that Gold worth about rupees seven crores has been bought in the last two days from the Banks. The market is highly sensitive and short sales are believed to be risky.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India Limited for the fortnight dated 15th March 1944:—

LIABILITIES:—

Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000, Capital Paid-up Rs. 1,68,00,000, Reserve and Contingency Fund Rs. 1,20,-00,000 Deposits Debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills Payable, etc. Rs. 85,38,40,000, Sundries including Branch—Adjustments Rs. 14,54,55,000, Total Rs. 1,02,80,95,000.

ASSETS:—

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and Other Authorised Securities Rs. 21,11,38,000 Loans on Government and Oher Authorised Securities Rs. 6,53,14,000, Bills Discounted Rs. 4,18,87,000, Lands and Buildings Rs. 1,03,88,000 Sundries including Branch Adjustments Rs. 9,91,73,000 Cash in hand at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures etc. Rs. 60,01,95,000. Total Rs. 1,02,80,95,000.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

Statement of the Position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 17th March 1944:—

Demand liabilities in India Rs. 520,15,00,000 Time liabilities in India Rs. 165,74,71,000.

CASH IN INDIA:

(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes Rs. 21,57,00,000, (ii) Rupee Coin Rs. 1,97,-41,000 (iii) Subsidiary Coin Rs. 41,36,-000, Balances with Reserve Bank Rs. 53,42,73,000 Advances in India Rs. 200,67,09,000 Bills discounted in India Rs. 9,02,94,000.

To-day Matinee at 1-45 p.m.

Dazzling Triumph
of DURGA KHOTE,
VASANTEE KAUSHALYA
in Murli's

"KURBANI"

3RD WEEK AT THE **TAJ** Grant Rd. Corner

Daily: 4-30, 7-15, 10-15 P.M.

7th WEEK

SADHONA BOSE, AROON

in
RANJIT'S

SHANKAR PARVATI

Director: C. A. DOSHI

AJIT Release

OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 P.M.

Sat., Sun., Matinee 1-30

Advance Booking:
9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30.

A CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM

and it did—to—
see all that in

VISHVAS

with India's Darling
BABY MADHURI
and
SURRENDRA-MEHTAB

A J. B. H. WADIA Production

3 THIRD WEEK **3**

CAPITOL

Sat., Sun., Matinee at 1 P.M.
Daily at 4, 7 & 10

Reservation 10 to 12 & 3 to 6
—A 'Happy' Release

WANTED WELL-PLANNED EXPORT POLICY

Naranji Kara's Plea For Indian Corporation To Handle Foreign Trade

The present expert policy of the Government of India was criticised by Mr. Naranji L. Kara, President of the Indian Exporters' Association at a party given to the press representatives by the Managing Committee of the Association on Friday evening at Mongini.

He pleaded for a well-planned export trade policy, without which he thought there would be a major deadlock in the major industries of the country after the war. The export policy of the Government, at present was hardly based on national interests and there was a great apprehension that India would be ousted from outside markets after the war. The formation of the U.K.C.C., he thought had crippled and almost sabotaged India's export trade.

The proper course for the Government, according to him was to have formed an Indian Corporation to handle exports at a reasonable profit and he feared that even after the termination of the war, the anti-national activities of the U.K.C.C. would go on. He also condemned the policy of the Government in allowing the representatives of foreign governments to make purchases in India. Commenting on the government's proposals regarding control of the export of textiles he said there was no need for any separate stamping of cloth.

He regretted that some of the mills even now demanded 20 to 25 per cent higher prices from the exporters. This, was he said, nothing short of black market tactics.

Bombay Govt.'s Faculties For Ayurvedic And Unani Systems

The State Faculties for the Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine have been constituted by the Bombay Government as follows:

AYURVEDIC SYSTEM—The Surgeon-General with the Bombay Government (ex-officio President); Vaidya Vaman Narsinh Gramopadhye Vaidya Ganpatrao Pandurang Kalokhe and Vaidya Narayan Vyankatesh Joshi, Principal of the Ayurved Mahavidyalaya Poona (members nominated by the Government); Mr Asha Nand Panjratan, M.B.B.S. Vaidya Sunderlal Nathalal Joshi and Mr. Moro Narayan Agashe M.B.B.S. (members elected by the Board of Indian Systems of Medicine).

UNANI SYSTEM—The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay (ex-officio President; Hakim Mohammad Fazli Rahim Abdur-Rashid, Hakim Mohammad Cassim Sheikh Mohammad Chichivala and Shifa-Ul-Mulk Hakim Rashid Ahmed Khan General Secretary and Principal Tibbia College, Bombay (members nominated by the Government): Hakim Shamsul Islam Abdur Rashid, Shifa-Ul-Mulk Hakim Mir Sarfaraz Hussain and Mr A. A. Qureshi M.B.B.S. (elected by the Board of Indian Systems of Medicine.).

Bombay Hotelkeepers' Contribution To Bengal Relief

Syed Altaf Hussain Party, of the Bombay and Suburban Hotel and Restaurant Keepers' Association, collected Rs. 2,000 (Rupees Two Thousand only) from Hindu and Mahomedan members belonging to that party for the Relief of the famine stricken destitutes of the Bengal and have remitted Rs. 1,000 to the Calcutta Muslim Chamber of Commerce and Rs. 1,000 to the All Bengal Flood and Famine Relief Committee Calcutta

Talyarkhan On Physical Culture

BOMBAY, Friday.

Delivering a lecture at Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan pleaded for provision for plenty of open spaces and playgrounds in all cities and advocated pressure on civic authorities for that purpose. If sufficient people got together for clean sport and physical exercises, communalism will be doomed. Because, under civic arrangements, such distinctions will not be allowed to be maintained. Mr. Talyarkhan wanted all young men and women to walk with chests drawn out and heads erect.

PALM BEACH (Florida): The American financier Jules Semon Bache who in 1937 gave his £4,000,000 picture collection to New York City died here on Friday aged 82.—Reuter.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (MAY)

NEW YORK, March 25.

Previous Closing	.....	20.93
To-day's Opening	.....	20.91
Difference	.....	—2
To-day's Closing	.....	20.90
Difference	.....	—3

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, March 25.

The better feeling continued in the market and good business took place round all sections at gradually hardening rates Government securities were unchanged.

In The Assembly

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI. (By Mail)

The week in the Central Assembly provided a good deal of excitement. The standard of debate, however, was poor. Even Mr. K. C. Neogy has deteriorated. Mr. Abdul Qayum is shaping well but he requires a lot of polish, if he desires to remain the deputy Leader of the Congress. In the absence of Mr. Jinnah, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan has become the *de jacto* Leader of the Opposition. He has successfully maintained the high traditions required of him, and the Leader of the House, Sir Sultan Ahmad, paid him a well-deserved compliment when he said that he alone rose to the standard during the Executive Council cut motion. Mr. Badre Dutt Pande tries to ape the late Kabiruddin Ahmed: his interruptions sometimes are telling. Mr. Ram Rattan Gupta wages a systematic war against the King's English. He is actively supported by Umarallyshah and Dewan Lalchand Navalrai, latter of whom thinks that the mantle of the late Mr. Satyamurthi has fallen on him. Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari speaks in the tones of Prophet Jeremiah—his latest target is Dr. Gregory. But the man after my heart is Mr. G. R. Naidu. He begins and ends his sentences with a "Sir". He is the "loud speaker" of the Assembly.

If the opposition suffers from the poverty of good speakers, so does the Government. Sir Ramaswamy could be an effective speaker if he could forget the Justice Party—Congress feud.

The Finance Member has been in bad temper. At least his face and temper indicated this. Mr. S. C. Chatterjee was the only back-bencher who participated in the debate and was lustily patted on the back (literally) by Kanwar Haji Ismail Ali Khan. In defending himself against the onslaught on nominated members he badly let down his colleagues. Mr. Chatterjee said that he had been a nominated member of the U. P. Assembly before he was nominated to the Central Assembly. In other words, he asserted that he enjoyed the confidence of the Christian community, which he represented in the Central Assembly. That may be so, but could his ten other colleagues speak with the same certainty or assurance. No.

I have been told that the system of nominations has fallen into abuse now. Members are no longer nominated for their ability but because they happen to catch the fancy of a particular official. These nominated members hardly ask a question and seldom open their lips. Their only occupation is to walk behind their official patrons to the Government lobby to cast their votes. As it was said in the Assembly during the week, "their's is not to reason why. Their's is not to make reply. Their's is but to vote and ..... all in the lobby of their masters, rushed the nominates."

In its own interests the Government should have a more intelligent team of nominated members. The best thing the Government should do is to nominate these members for one year and eliminate those who fail to make any useful contribution to the discussions in the House.

REQUISITIONING OF CATTLE FARM

The Director of Information writes:—

"This whole article seems to be based on the misapprehension expressed in the first paragraph that the property had been requisitioned "for the purpose of establishing Government controlled milk production centres." The land has not been requisitioned for that purpose at all: it is required as a dry cattle farm. Cattle fit for breeding will be bought by the Government and maintained at the farm until they come into milk when they will be sold in the Bombay market

"With reference to the last paragraph of the article, Mr. Bharucha has not been "doing the verything the Government has in view." He has been using grass from the land to feed cattle stabled in Bombay."

Portrait Of Late Amratlal Gandhi Unveiled

Under the auspices of Shree Vile Parle Kelavni Mandal a public gathering was held on Sunday when the portrait of the late Sheth Amratlal Monji Gandhi was unveiled by Sheth Ramdevji Anandilal.

The pupils of Shree Gokuldas ... High School gave a demonstration of physical activities and sports Syt. Jagmohandas Kapadia while requesting the president to unveil the portrait said that Rs. 4,800 was subscribed in the memorial fund. The president unveiling the portrait referred to the sterling qualities of the late Sheth Amratlal Monji Gandhi congratulated the Mandal for the all sided development of the school, and hoped that at no distant date the different sister institutions would join hands in seeing that colleges and technical institutes are started in the suburbs, to meet the growing needs of the people residing in the suburbs.

HAL SURFACE JR., ON INDIAN TENNIS

By J. C. MAITRA

In the last Annual Number of the "Sports and Screen Weekly" (Calcutta), I read an interesting article by Hal Surface, Jr., ranked No. 7 in the United States of America in 1937. He is now in India with the U. S. Army Air Corps and has played much tennis since his arrival here a couple of years ago. He has met most of the leading players in this country and has defeated them all, including Ghaus Mahomed, our No. 1. His opinion on Indian Tennis, therefore, has to be treated with attention and respect. Let us then hear what he has to say about it.

FINEST GRASS COURTS IN THE WORLD

"It was a great pleasure to arrive in India and find it a Tennis Mecca", he says. From the concrete Courts of Karachi to the lovely grass Courts of Assam, the game is played by the young and old with much enthusiasm.

Indian Tennis has made a very favourable impression on me. The facilities for the game are such that a young player coming on can improve rapidly. I can truthfully say that some of the finest grass Courts in the world are here in India. The South Club of Calcutta possesses a portion of these Courts.

"The Indian tennis racquet is of a high quality, but the tennis string is not up to the American standards as it will not string up as tight, hold its tension, and has shorter life. This will no doubt be rectified after the war: Indian manufacturers, please note."

FAVOURABLE CLIMATE

"Even though the standard of tennis in India is not as high as the U.S.A.," he continues, "it is apparent that it is coming on rapidly. More and more young Indians should take to the game as it not only builds healthy bodies, but it gives many hours of recreation and pleasure. The climate in India is much more favourable for tennis than in the U.S., as one is able to play the year round here. Our tennis seasons are reversed. (India—Dec. to Feb.) (U. S.—June to Sept.). This will enable Indian teams to be sent to America for our events after rhe war, and 'vice versa'. Enthusiasm and interest is the key-note of tennis here. This is a great general interest."

"ATTACK, ATTACK, ATTACK!"

"In my opinion, one's game should be based on top spinning forehand and back hand drives deep into the opponents Court. I do not mean excessive top-spin. An immediate advance to the net should be made on the first short return. I advocate that considerable attention be given to the modern trend of the game—"Taking of an early ball in the advance to the net off either backhand or forehand." This enables a player to arrive at the barrier a split second faster and puts him in a favourable position for the finishing volley or overhead. Don't forget the opening gun of tennis—The Service! Work on an offensive delivery, carrying top-spin that will enable you to follow it to the net if you wish. Build your stamina to the point where you can make advance after advance to the net without tiring. So I say to Indian tennis, attack, attack, attack—make the net your objective."

GHAUS MOHAMMED'S STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS

Then referring to the best player in India Surface says, "I consider Ghaus Mohammed the finest player in the country. He has almost everything—good stamina, grace, physique and temperament, alongwith fine sportsmanship. His stroke production is almost flawless. His backhand is definitely one of the outstanding shots of the tennis world—ranking with Budge, Kovacs, and McNeil. To reach the the top, however, Ghaus must add the volley to his repertoire."

INDIA'S FIRST TEN

"May I take this opportunity to rank the first ten players of India as I know them:—1. Ghaus Mohammed; 2. Iftikhar Ahmed; 3. S. L. R. Sawhney; 4. Dilip Bose; 5. Sumant Misra; 6. Irshad Hussain; 7. Man Mohan; 8. Prem Pandhi. 9. Madan Mohan and 10. Vasant.

A few words may be added about each of these Indian stars.

FINEST EXPONENT OF VOLLEY IN ASIA

I. Ahmed—The finest exponent of the volley and overhead in all Asia. His service is one of the most difficult to handle. Iftikhar must develop an offensive backhand to be champion.

S. L. R. Sawhney—probably has the most well rounded game. His vision has no doubt impaired his play. Sawhney and Iftikhar are the best doubles players.

D. Bose—possesses one of the finest physiques in Indian tennis. Strangely enough his stamina fails him. He possesses a good under backhand and advances behind. This is probably his most effective weapon. Dilip must develop a more reliable top spin forehand.

S. Misra—this player has the finest service in India. It compares with Budge and Vines for speed. His height is a tremendous advantage over an opponent. He, however, needs a more reliable top spin forehand and must take more time on his volleys.

RISING STARS

I. Hussain—this player has almost everything in the way of stroke production. However, he needs self-confidence to be champion, as he might be some day in the not too distant future.

M. Mohan—possesses a fine backhand slice and a reliable forehand. His improvement has been noticeable in the past year. His stamina must be improved.

Sumant Misra, Irshad Hussain and Vasant are the outstanding youngsters in India. (A Parsi youngster by name of Madan must not be overlooked. He hits hard and long. We might hear from him later.)

As Surface has nothing to say about players like Yudhistir Singh, M. V. Bobbjee, Y. R. Savoor and J. M. Mehta, we may take it that he has not met them yet. Bombay—or rather Western India—is bound to be out of list as we have no player of outstanding merit either in the field or in the offing.

TIP TO MANUFACTURERS

The war has no doubt affected the game terribly. Apart from the occupation of the three premier Gymkhanas—Hindu, Parsi and Islam—there has been a great scarcity of tennis balls, so much so that Bombay could not hold a single tournament this season. How Calcutta and Allahabad could stage the East India and All-India Championships, despite this serious handicap, is a mystery. But as other centres are also having their usual competitions, one may ask why Bombay has been singled out for the exclusion of supply of balls. It is a matter of great pity that India cannot manufacture this commodity. I do not think it will be possible to do so until India becomes independent. Still our manufacturers should take the hint from Surface and try to improve not only the strings but also he racquets. If they take the advice of some of our leading players, it should not be very difficult to do so.

BOMBAY'S DOWNFALL

Bombay has fallen on evil days—so far as tennis is concerned—since our old stars retired from the field. We have not produced a first rate player for many years. Badminton and table tennis seem to have caught the imagination of our youngsters. Let those who are fond of them go ahead. We want them to win laurels in the games they are most proficient. But that does not mean lawn tennis would have no devotees left to worship at her shrine! We must find players for all games, whether lawn tennis, table tennis, badminton, hockey, football or cricket. It is the duty of our provincial bodies—as well as our prominent clubs—to help and encourage promising players in the various games so that they may rise not only to All-India but international status. In fact it should be their aim to assist them to develop into world beaters. The rulers of our games must remember that by holding tournaments alone, the standard of a game or a player cannot be promoted to the top-most ladder.

PROFESSIONALISM—ACERTAINTY

Surface concludes his article by saying, "Professionalism in tennis is a must. It is believed in the near future pros and amateurs will compete against each other in open tournaments. Professional tennis coaches are a big asset in helping the coming youngsters along the hard road to improvement."

"It is such men as Mr. A. Mookerjee, Mr. L. Brooke-Edwards, and the Dey brothers that have made Indian tennis what it is to-day."

For many a year I have been a strong advocate of professionalism in lawn tennis. Of course the professional coach has already made his appearance in this country. One of our most prominent players, Ranbir Singh of Patiala, gave a bold lead in this direction a few years ago by becoming the Official coach of the A.I.L.T.A. But for the intervention of the war many others would have joined his rank. After the war they are sure to help the growth of Indian tennis. But the ban on an amateur player to play against a professional in open tournaments or exhibition matches must go. That will undoubtedly help to improve the standard of world tennis. It is no sportsmanship to observe and enforce a rigid caste system between amateurs and professional players.

METRO'S CALCUTTA DIRECTORY 1943-44

is out containing informations about ins and outs of Calcutta, Government of Bengal, Legal, Income Tax, Police A. R. P., Railway, Shipping, Postal, Educational, Marketing system, Alphabetical list of Commercial firms, Classified list of Merchants, Referential Street Directory, Calcutta Corporation, Conveyance, Commercial Trusts, Government Offices, Stamp, duties, Newspapers and Periodicals.

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Pre-Censorship Order On Calcutta Daily

SEQUEL TO COMMENTS ON FOOD SITUATION IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, *March* 25.

An order under the Defence of India Rules has, it is learnt, been issued on the Editor, Printer and Publisher of the vernacular daily "Navayug" directing that all news and comments relating to the food situation in Bengal are to be submitted for scrutiny by the Special Press Adviser before publication in their paper.—A. P.

NO APPEAL TO FEDERAL COURT

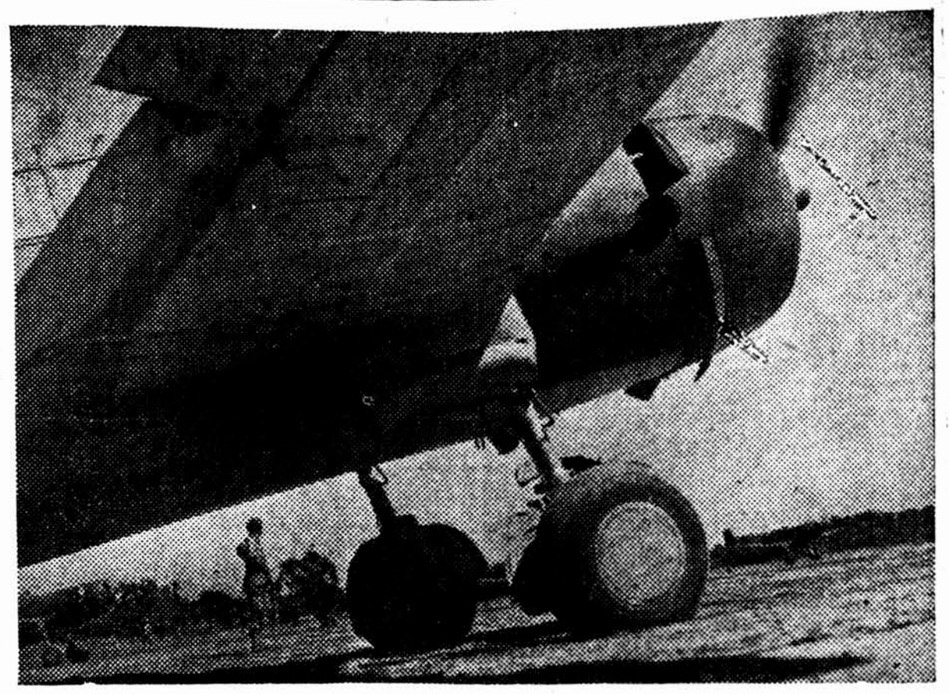
Rule 130 A Of D. I. R. Held Valid

ALLAHABAD, March 24: A full bench of the Allahabad High Court consisting of the hon'ble Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Allsop and Mr. Justice Mathur declared Rule 130 A of the Defence of India Rules to be valid and binding provision of law when it was challenged in the jail applications of the Superintendent of the S. S. Light Railway Mr. H. M. Nolan and others

In their lordships' view, there was no force in the contention that the rule was beyond the law-making power conferred on the Central Government by Section Two of the Defence of India Act. Their lordships believed that by Rule 130 A the Central Government had made a special provision regarding the disposal of an application for jail by a person accused or convicted of a contravention of the Defence of India Rules. This provision did fall within the purview of sub-section three (1).

The Counsel for the applicants also argued that the Rule casting as it did on the accused the burden of proving his innocence, was opposed to the fundamental principles of Criminal Law and as such devoid of all legal efficacy. But this argument was considered by their lordships as overruled by a bench of the Madras High Court in the case of Ayangar and their lordships agreed with the reasons given in that case.

Their lordships also refused permission to grant certificate under Section 205 of the Government of India Act to appeal to the Federal Court as in their view, the Federal Court had already decided in Talpade's case the question of the validity or otherwise of Section two, Defence of India Act, and in this instance no substantial question of law was involved as to the interpretation of the constitution.—A. P.



"Vultee Vengeance" dive-bombers about to take off on an operational flight.

SIKH SQUADRON LEADER, ESSENTIALLY INDIAN

(From Mr. D. F. KARAKA, "Chronicle" Special War Correspondent)

ARAKAN FRONT, March 15: Yesterday, to one of the Indian Air squadrons of Third Tactical Air Force operating somewhere on Burma front came the signal "a very high person is coming to you". Squadron Leader Mehar Singh and the Squadron jeeped across to the strip to receive this "very important person".

Out of the incoming plane stepped Airmarshal Sir John Baldwin, Chief of the Tactical Air Force and himself the man who led the first thousand bomber raid on Cologne in World War Two. The Squadron, however, were slightly confused about the purpose.

Sir John Baldwin's visit but stood rigidly at attention to listen the Airmarshal say a few words in praise of them for their outstanding achievement in having accomplished over a thousand sorties totalling nearly 1,500 hours in a brief spell of three months —a feat not achieved hitherto by any squadron, British or Indian, in this terrain.

At the conclusion of a short speech the Airmarshal produced a D.S.O. ribbon from nowhere and pinned it on Mehar Singh who, along with his squadron, was, in the words of the squadron itself, "slightly staggered" This is the first D. S. O. awarded to any Indian in Air Force, there being only three D.F.C.'s. When Sir John Baldwin left, Mehar Singh immediately removed the ribbon and was ragged by his personnel who said he was "improperly dressed" but Mehar Singh modestly pointed out that ribbon were not to be worn on shirts tucked in. Nevertheless, the penalty of drinks all round which is the forfeit for improper dressing was levied and paid. Indian colleagues of the Squadron leader rejoicing in their leader's achievement and sharing what every Indian in that force and the whole service will not stint to call "a meritorious award" rushed round in jeeps to tell other fellow Indians in the nearby locality of this little episode in the jungle.

MEHAR SINGH'S LEADERSHIP

At the station where I was spending the night, this courrier of good news sprang up and we drove over some 20 miles to shake the new D. S. O. by the hand. It was my first meeting with Mehar Singh the 29 year old Sikh Squadron leader, a rather simple unobtrusive personality, yet steady strocklike as befits a leader. One's predominant feeling at meeting him is that he is a most friendly person and though his beard and turban make him unmistakeably a sikh, even this is obscured by his personality which is essentially only Indian. Out here, where our men are doing a first class job in the shape of eliminating a powerful enemy, they do not speak the language of the pentangulars—a fact which is gratifying for any Indian for it lays the foundation for the future and clears the air in more senses than one

Mehar Singh, like other Indian leaders who have sprung up in the World War Two, has justified the leadership which was entrusted to them and for his men an example worthy of emulation.

NATION IN A JUNGLE

This India which is out here on the airstrips of Burma and Arakan is on the March—a disciplined India of that younger generation which is growing up from a conglomeration of communities into a nation. It is somewhat ironical that this great fact is being achieved in so forlorn a part of the jungle.

Mehar Singh urging me to come again this morning said "you must come to-morrow to meet the men. They are the airforce, even more than we are". He told me of a flying officer Aquino, an Anglo-Indian Christian pilot who, the other day, while on operation found that a feathered bird had rammed into his cooling radiator. The temperature guage slowly rose till Aquino got quite worried about it. So he calmly glided down not many miles from the spot where the Japanese were and calmly plucked the feathers from the radiator and pushed off away to complete his job. In honour of Mehar Singh's D. S. O. we had chicken laid out in the mess, a comparative feast in terms of bully-beef which is the basic ration of a mess on the front.

Mehar Singh assured me with a broad smile on his face that it was not the same bird. We drove back in an open jeep. There was a glorious nip in the night air and though the body was tired the soul felt rich for we had shared in a fellow countryman's achievement.

SOVIET ADVANCE IN BESSARABIA

German And Rumanian Troops Thrown Back Towards Pruth

MOSCOW, March 25.

With Proskurov slipping from their hold and Tarnopol neutralised, only one base of any size—Kamanets-Podolski remains to the Germans on the Upper Dniester.

The successes on the northern sector of the front are being repeated in Bessarabia where German and Rumanian troops are being thrown back towards Pruth with increasing speed.

The question is whether the Germans can organise any real defence on the Pruth border of Rumania. A heavy blow has been dealt to communications of the Germans still fighting far to the east of Soviet advance into the streets of Baltsi which controls the trunk line from Odessa to Rumania.

A supplement to to-night's Soviet 'communique' says Soviet forces on the First Ukrainian Front continue their successful offensive. The routed German divisions are retreating, abandoning their guns, tanks and transport

After forcing the Streth river, Soviet troops fanned out southwards smashing the German reserve units, bases and headquarters.

The Baltic Fleet air arm sank two Axis transports of 2,000 tons, one escort and one patrol vessel. Another patrol vessel was sunk in the port of Asseri. In the Black Sea a small German transport struck a mine and sank.

SAVAGE FIGHTING IN CASSINO

Heavy Casualties On Both Sides

LONDON, March 25.

The situation at Cassino—which is officially described as having undergone no material change—has failed to meet expectations of an early breakthrough timed to follow the shattering bombardment of ten days ago, cables Reuter's special correspondent at Allied Headquarters.

To this extent, the correspondent says, the present operation has proved disappointing. Fifty Army troops, instead of exploiting a passage northward up the Liri valley, are still engaged in the most severe fighting of the whole campaign. German infiltration has thickened in the attuned barrier across the Cassino bottleneck and casualties have been heavy on both sides in savage fighting.—Reuter

BULGARIANS ACCEPT HITLER'S DEMAND

LONDON, March 25.

The Moscow radio quoting well informed Sofia circles said to-day that all Hitler's demands concerning the regrouping of the Bulgarian army and its utilisation were accepted by the members of the Bulgarian Regency Council invited to his Headquarters.

Agreement was reached on the dispatch of Bulgarian troops to Rumania and northern Dobrudja.

General Mikhov was called to the Commander of the German Troops in Rumania and received specific instructions from him on sending Bulgarian troops to Rumania.—Reuter.

Berlin And Kiel Bombed

Over 1,000 Aircraft Take Part In Commando Raid

LONDON, March 25.

The Air Ministry announced that eight German aircraft were destroyed in raids on Britain during the night.

Over one thousand aircraft took part in the bomber commando attacks on Berlin, Kiel and other objectives in Western Germany last night. They dropped more than 250 tons of high explosives and incendiary Bombs on the Industrial areas of the German capital. Seventy-three of our aircraft are missing.

FIVE RAIDERS BROUGHT DOWN

LONDON, March 25: Churches and houses suffered in the German raid on London last night. Incendiaries fell in hundreds in a number of areas but most of the fires were soon mastered. At least five raiders were brought down.—Reuter.

WINGS OVER BURMA

(Continued From Page 5)

and I understand. It meant that he knocked for a few moments at death's door but fate in its turn said to him "not to-day son and he lived to fight another day".

An officer who saw the flame land thought it was crashing in flames, so thick was the smoke and so angry the look of it. But Chakravarty remained cool. He had that something in him of which an airforce is made, namely cold, cold courage. There is no doubt in my mind that an airforce so born and so conceived will long endure. At the moment, it is already exhilarating to watch some of our squadron leaders command their squadrons and lead them in the air. There are a few wing commanders from the Indian Airforce who are now on staff jobs.

LEADERS IN MAKING

It is hoped that in time, there will also come Indian wing commanders who will, as their rank says, "command a wing". They are in the making if they are not already there. Already the work done by these young Indian airmen has been time and again marked out for special recognition not only in the formal official sort of way but by word of mouth all over that Burma-Arakan front. Officers commanding ground forces, whatever their nationality smack their lips when they speak of the "Vengeance squadron and nghter reconnaissance squadron who are called "the eyes of the army". This reconnaissance squadron has done over a thousand sorties in less than three months—a sortie meaning one plane's operation. This is a record unequalled in these parts and must be said in fairness to all concerned that it is a feat that is generally acknowledged as worthy of applause.

Wherever I stayed with the boys of I.A.F. and wherever I have met them. I have found them like a team. They hang together in the air as well as on the ground. It is of this spirit that great nations are born. So I would say to the Indian Air Force "squadron leader, lead the way".

THE LAST PAGE

(Continued from Page 14))

on Ghalib once took place between a Congressman, Leaguer and Communist. Each of them claimed that if Ghalib were alive today, he would have identified himself with his (the speaker's) outlook. This, said Zaheer, shows

> "the progressiveness of Ghalib and his remarkable insight into the mood and environment both of his own age and the future generations."

I would certainly not go so far as to claim that, had he been alive to-day, Ghalib would have become an active member of the Congress . Perhaps he would have lived in an ivory-tower, away from the turmoil of politics . But one thing at least I can say with confidence—Ghalib's character and personal contacts were such that, by no stretch of imagination, could he have subscribed to the Pakistani creed. The demand for Pakistan is based on the assumption that Hindus and Muslims are two distinct nations, that their culture is totally different, that they have nothing of value in common, and that the Muslim State should be based on the laws of the Islamic *shariat*. Ghalib's own life was a complete negation of this. Though a mystic and a humanist, and a believer in the fundamental principles of Islam, he was an epicure and certainly not an orthodox or devout (much less a fanatic) Muslim. Wine was his weakness and both the Pakistani "Hukumat-e-Ilahiya" (Divine government) and a Congress Ministry would have to severely punish him for this indulgence. He had a number of Hindu friends and several Hindu disciples who received their poetic training from him.

Ghalib and his poetry belong to India—not to the Muslims only! The fact that so many Hindus (even Jews and Christians) participated in the Ghalib Day celebrations clearly shows that all the culturally-conscious Indians claim him. It is more than doubtful whether, in return, he would have disowned them.

STOP PRESS

RUSSIANS CAPTURE PROSKUROV

MOSCOW, March 25: The Russians have captured Proskurov.—Reuter.

CURFEW IN TEL AVIV, HAIFA AND JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM, March 25.

Curfew has been imposed in the Municipal area of Tel Aviv and the Jewish quarters of Haifa and Jerusalem.—Reuter.

AL-BERUNI'S TRANSLATION

KITAB-UL-HIND. Part 1. Translated by Saiyed Asghar Ali and revised by Saiyed Ata Husain. Published by the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Darya Ganj, Delhi. Demy 8 vo. Pp. 12+417. Cloth bound Rs. 3-8-0.

Al-Beruni's "India" (Al-Hind) was compiled in the beginning of the 11th century at a time when Mahmud of Ghazni was over-running northern India. It was then that this great scholar came to India in search of knowledge with the object of knowing India in her real perspective. So Al-Beruni's name really stands for the proverbial Islamic thirst for knowledge. The account which he gave after his long stay in India is treasured up in his masterly record, which has now been translated for the first time for the use of the Urdu-knowing people from the original Arabic, although help has been taken from the masterly English rendering by Sachau. Al-Beruni's account of India is dispassionate and constructive survey of the Hindu lore. Two systems—"sankhya" and "yoga" Patanjala) have been surveyed with tolerable accuracy in this part. The chapter on the idol-worship and the Hindu deities is based on the Puranas which shows that by Al-Beruni's time Brahmanism had established its sway over Buddhism. While a faithful account of the existent Indian systems of philosophy has been given it is curious to find that no mention is made of the system of Vedanta and the Brahma Sutras of Badarayana which constitute the canonical works of the regenerated Hinduism. This book is sure to remove most of the misconceptions prevailing among the Musalmans about the philosophy and the Hindu view of life as a whole, and viewed from this stand-point the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu has certainly rendered a great service to the cause of the country by publishing Al-Beruni's translation.

A few mistakes of orthography have, however, crept in which should be corrected when the 2nd edition appears. Instead of "Sanak", the word "Shankhya" should be written; "Kariktu" should be changed into "Kartikeya"; "Barahmar" should be replaced by "Baramihir"; "Dait" should be changed into "Daitya"; "Gandharp" should be "Gandharva" while "Antarz" should be changed into "Antyaja." There are a few more mistakes of orthography but they are not very important.

The book opens with a learned introduction by Maulana Abdul Haq which gives all that is worth knowing about Al-Beruni and his turbulent times.

The Anjuman deserves congratulations on publishing a very readable translation of Al-Beruni's "India" (Al-Hind) and for enriching the Urdu literature thereby. The book is worthy of being kept in every decent library.

A. BARNI

MANU SUBEDAR ON 10,000 CRORE PLAN

HINDNA ARTHIC VIKASNI YOJNA, published by the Society for the Encouragement of Cheap Literature, Bombay (2), Price 0-8-0.

This is the translation of "A Plan of Economic Development for India" prepared by well-known Industrialists, a Fifteen Years' Plan to cost several millions. It has been criticised favourably and unfavourably and is even now being thrashed out. It was indeed a very good idea in the part of Mr. Manu Subedar, the well-known Economist who is at the head of the Board of Trustees of the Karyalaya to have it translated into Gujarati and to be sold at a nominal price. The scheme deserves to be widely read and studied by Gujaratis, who are known as a commercial community. Mr. Manu Subedar's Introduction is very informative, instructive and couched in simple language. It is a very commendable feature of the Book. The industrial past and future of our country, on its economic side is set out with such clarity and conciseness that it calls for special mention. The whole problem is handled with the eye of an expert and a patriot. The Society has embarked on a new line in its work, till now purely books treating of Literature, Religion, etc., only being published. It has now advantageously begun to consider other lines of thought, like Trade and Commerce. The enterprise has to be welcomed. The contents are such that observations thereon, pro and con, and in fact, the plan calls for it, would greatly help in hammering it into shape.

R.

Founders Of Religions

CHAR MINAR (in Urdu), by Gobind Ram Sethi Shad, published by Qaumi Kutub Khana, Railway Road, Lahore. Price: Rs. 2.

This is an excellent book, written specially for children in an easy language, for it gives the inspirational life-stories of the founders of the four religions of India—Ram, Jesus Christ, Mohamed and Guru Nanak. Mr. Sethi has a reverence for all of them and has described their lives so as to impress the children with the unity of the essence of all religions. As such the book serves a useful purpose by inculcating the ideal of national unity by removing religious prejudices and emphasizing the greatness of the founders of all the religions. Indeed, one can say that the author has rendered a distinct service to the cause of national unity and harmony.

A Critique Of Eliot

"MR. ELIOT'S PENNY WORLD OF DREAMS" by Ahmed Ali. A Lucknow University Publication. Available from the New Book Co., Bombay.

To judge of poets may be the special faculty of critics but to delight in their creation is the privilege of all. And it is for all—if not also for "the few"—that Mr. Ahmed Ali's book bids fair to be a tempting guide to the wonderful creation of Eliot, not only because the author gives an intelligent appreciation of Eliot's poetry but also because he poses a few interesting questions.

As the author rightly says, Eliot is an important poet and that is exactly why every student of literature wants to read him. However, it proves to be a hopeless task as the poet's erudition and intellectual thoughts, which go to the making of his poetry, fall beyond the ken of the average reader. Mr. Ahmed Ali does well to give a short survey of the twentieth century poetry and then to deal with the main characteristics of Eliot's poetry, his use of symbolism, imagery and a general idea of his philosophy.

The comparison of "Waste Land", "Hollomen" and "Ash Wednesday" with Dante's Divine Comedy makes the understanding of Eliot's work more vivid. The exposition of his mysticism is rendered interesting by showing paralleis from the mysticism of Indian writers. However, while reading the author's point of view on the questions whether Eliot is a social poet or whether he is a "progressive" poet one comes across some sweeping statements which are quite contradictory at times, though Mr. Ahmed Ali has admitted the fact in the preface. Of course there won't be a divided opinion on the viewpoint that Eliot's later poetry—where he becomes more religious—is inferior to the earlier. Its relative thinness is due to its lack of range and charged richness, brilliance and intensity. Yet on the whole one wonders whether the essay does not betray the divided mind of the author, who as he unequivocally extols the qualities of Eliot as a master of language and music, as a symbolist and even realist, suddenly dismisses him for offering religion as panacea to this sick world whose squalid, abject improductive civilization is crumbling down despite its advanced sciences and many isms.

L. J.

CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE IN SHIVAJI'S REIGN

DANDANITI (Criminal Jurisprudence): By Keshav Pandit. Edited by V. S. Bendrey Price Rs. 3 Pages 76 plus 61.

The "Dandaniti" by Keshav Pandit is the 59th book published by the Historical Research Institute of Poona. The editor is Mr. V. S. Bendrey. This book incorporates the Sanskrit text of Keshav Pandit's Dandanitiprakaranam or criminal jurisprudence. Keshav Pandit was the Judge-Advocate of Shivaji and lived for some years after Shivaji's death. Besides the text, there is a historical introduction covering 38 pages and a thesis on Maharashtra of Shivaji's period extending over 22 pages.

The efficient and prompt administration of criminal justice is an essential part of Government and Indian Rulers in olden days recognised the necessity of a code of criminal jurisprudence. Shivaji must have entrusted the formulation of such a Code to Keshav Pandit, who appears to have discharged the trust with considerable learning and industry. He has divided his Dandaniti into six chapters:—

(1) The power of the King to punish; the definition and nature of offences and punishments; procedure.
(2) Thefts of all kinds.
(3) Adultery, rape, etc
(4) Defamation, libel, slander.
(5) Hurt of various kinds.
(6) Assaults and miscellaneous

A REFORMER

The compilation is more of a digest with explanations regarding the application of maxims in a given set of facts. Certain exceptions to the recorded conventions have been recommended in this treatise. The work contains in brief all the information required for guiding the King's officers in the administration of criminal justice. Keshav Pandit has quoted some fifty authorities. He had access to a large number of Smriti-granthas and his sources of information were sound varied and up-to-date.

For his days Keshav Pandit was something of a reformer. He favoured the cause of the Kayastha Prabhus as against the Brahmin hierarchy. He was amongst those who upheld the right of the Bhonsle family to call themselves Kshatriyas and the right of Shivaji to be crowned with authenticated Vedic rites and formalities. He also appears to have favoured reconversion.

The thesis on 'Maharashtra of Shivaji's period' is really enlightening and might well have been longer. But perhaps in these days paper scarcity affects every cause—good and bad. This is a book for the learned.

S. AFRICAN INDIAN PROBLEM

"THE SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN PROBLEM", by M. G. Purdy. The Caravan Press, 26-27, Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road Bombay Price As. 12.

Mr. Purdy in this booklet analyses the fundamentals of the Indian problem in South Africa and suggests "a reasonable cure for the disease." His solution is that Indians should join African and White labourers and offer a united front to the rulers in South Africa. According to him, they should carry on a "determined, bold and persistent agitation among South African masses." Mr. Purdy seems to think that because Jews are persecuted in Europe they will willingly join hands with Indians in South Africa in the latter's fight for emancipation. "Fellow-feeling makes the wondrous kind", quotes Mr Purdy. We are told that "except for Jewish shopkeepers the Jews will be found extremely liberal which especially applies to the professional and worker class." Mr. Purdy is an optimist. The Jews in South Africa will never never co-operate with Asiatics or Africans in their struggle for liberty. They are a white race and to be "white" in South Africa implies power over the rest. They will be the last people to make any move in a direction which may involve the loss of their rights and privileges as white folks. This is my reading of the situation in South Africa so far as the Jews are concerned.

Mr. Purdy discusses the Indian "problem" in South Africa. The Whiteman created this problem and expects us to solve it for him! Unfortunately, he refuses to accept our solution for it.

The booklet makes interesting reading.

S. A. WAIZ

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The Kasturba Prayer Day will be observed to-day by all Local Branches of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari. The Bombay and Suburban Branches will meet for the purpose at the Laxmi Nagar Pavilion Hall, 10th Road, Khar, at 9-30 a.m., and the outside Local Branches will observe the Day at their own places individually.

Besides the Prayer, a collection will be made for the Kasturba Memorial National Fund from all the Members and Workers of the Association. Those wishing to contribute to it, may kindly send their donations to Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21. Acknowledgments will be made through this "Corner", and official receipts also will be issued by the Treasurer, Balkan-ji-Bari.

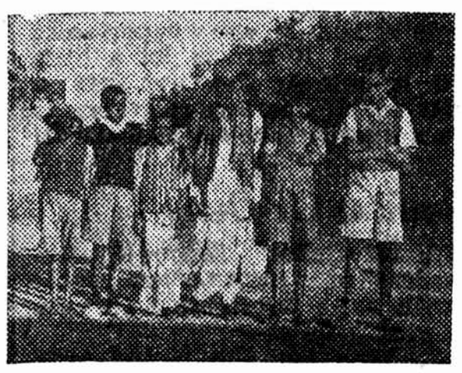
* * *

Some of the reports received from the different Local Branches of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association are indeed very inspiring. The General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, however, regrets that all the Local Branches do not submit their reports regularly. All Presidents and Secretaries are requested not to neglect this under any circumstances.

Marine Lines Balkan-ji-Bari arranged a debate on "Cinema is a danger to children", and the 'pros' and 'cons' of the subject were fully discussed. Miss Veenaben Thakore sang national songs to children. On another occasion stories appearing in "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper" were read out to them. Shri Harin Shah gave a biographical lecture on Sarojini Naidu, to the Companions.

A new Branch has recently been started in Tardeo-North, where children meet every Sunday morning at the President, Mr. K. H. Nayak's place. They were taken once to the Mahaluxmi Maidan, and children heavily enjoyed the morning outing for about three hours. Mrs. Prema Nayak and Messrs. Dastoor, Harite and Kamath are helpful in carrying on the activities.

Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari went on a trip to Chandivli. About 140 members had joined and they enjoyed mountaineering and hiking a great deal. The arrangements were made by Shri Manubhai Amritlal Sheth, to whom the Workers' thanks are due. Khar and Vile Parle Branches had a joint excursion to Borivli. About 90 children had joined, and they enjoyed a lot their rambles in the Dahisar Woods.



Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls of Matunga (above) and Vile Parle (below).

Children of the Garibabad (Harijan) Balkan-ji-Bari, Hyderabad, Sind.

Poona Balkan-ji-Bari Cantonement Branch No. 2 continues to flourish under the guidance of Mr. T. D. Kamdar. Rajpipla Branch has been collecting old clothes for poor children. Dahanu Balkan-ji-Bari arranged a programme of sports on the 'Holi' day. Hapur Branch staged a drama "Natkhat Nandu", to which a number of guests were invited.

Hyderabad (Sind) Balkan-ji-Bari had a joint function of their Local and the Garibabad (Harijan) Branch on 'Holi' day, when Swami Ranganathanandji, President of Shri Ramakrishna Math, addressed the children. He expressed joy in having attended the function where only children predominated, and particularly pointed out to the children of the higher strata of society do so uplift the children of the lower strata as to bring them to their standard of living.

We understand from the office of the Consul of Poland that an Exhibition about Poland will be held at Bombay from March 28 to 31. Probably boys and girls of the Balkan-ji-Bari will not miss this opportunity of knowing something about their Poland brethren.

* * *

Whoever you are, and wherever you are: Have you joined the great Brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association?

Please send for the enrolment from and full particulars of the Association, mentioning your name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21.

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving Dada

"GULISTAN", KHAR—BOMBAY 21.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

A woman is after my blood! And yours....and yours....and yours!

She is a particularly charming woman and it is difficult to refuse her—even one's blood. And the cause for which she needs our blood is so humanitarian, so noble, that one would be ashamed to refuse.

The charming woman is Mrs. Tara Ali Baig, the cause is the Blood Bank organised by the Civil Hospitals Emergency Aid Committee—C.H.E.A.C., in short!

*

C. H. E. A. C.

The C.H.E.A.C. itself needs a little bit of introduction. The official hand-out issued by the Committee gives the following brief history of the organisation:—

1. Developments in 1942 showed need of an Indian organisation composed of doctors and citizens, based on purely humanitarian principles, to help poor and destitute patients in the city hospitals, irrespective of caste, creed or politics during times of internal or external emergency.

2. Increase of population from sixteen to twenty lakhs made the need more imperative since war and famines, etc., had diverted peacetime charity away from hospitals and civil population, (largely labour and industrial), hard-pressed by war conditions, deficiency of food and proper living conditions, urgently required help.

3. The public had no general fund or organised body to turn to in times of civil disturbance in which it had confidence that humanitarian principles alone governed its policy of aid.

And thus the C.H.E.A.C. was formed with a committee representative of the medical profession (including men like Lt. Colonel Sokhey) and citizens.

But behind this bare outline lies a story that is worth telling here.

During the August 1942 disturbances, it was found that the local Ambulance organisation refused (or was at least very reluctant) to render the necessary medical aid to the victims of police firing and lathi charges. In one or two cases, I recall, in spite of repeated telephonic requests from well-known citizens some of whom were actually connected with the Ambulance organisation, no ambulance was sent That led to protests and even some resignations, and the patriotically-minded workers in the organisation had to think of some way of organising medical aid to be rendered in such and other emergencies "irrespective of caste, creed or politics".

The C. H. E. A. C., I believe, is a direct result of that feeling of disappointment with the Ambulance organisation which, at least for once, had allowed political considerations to compromise its fundamentally humanitarian character.

Since the inception of the C. H. E. A. C., I am informed, a little over Rs. 50,000 was collected towards funds. From this amount, various hospitals have been helped in the care and treatment of poor and destitute persons and the aim has been "to maintain an adequate stock of medical aids and appliances which these hospitals may draw upon for needy persons where hospital funds are inadequate to provide the necessary medical aid."

This is surely a cause worthy of the widest possible and most generous support and I am confident that if and when the Committee calls for funds, the citizens of Bombay will willingly come forward with their donations, big and small. Medical facilities for the poor citizens are hopelessly inadequate and any attempt made to supplement or improve them deserves our whole-hearted support.

*

This Blood Business

The most important and urgent objective of the Committee, however, is to build up a Blood Bank.

What *is* a Blood Bank? And why?

First, we must remember the importance of 'blood transfusion' one of the most remarkable discoveries of modern medical science, which has saved the lives of thousands of wounded and sick persons who, otherwise, would have died for lack of blood.

The 'Blood Donors' have been rendering real humanitarian service by letting their life-giving blood flow into the veins of a man, woman or child to whom it may mean all the difference between life and death. But in times of emergency it is not possible to find a Blood Donor and, therefore, medical science has evolved the system of storing up dried-up plasma of blood for use whenever a transfusion is necessary. A 'Blood Bank', therefore, may look like nothing more impressive than a number of bottles stored up in a specially designed refrigerator, but actually it is a reservoir of life and energy from which doctors may draw the precious plasma to save a human life.

The 'Blood Banks' have saved the lives of countless wounded soldiers, sailors and airmen in this war. It has saved many civilian victims of air-raids. But it is a necessity not merely in time of war but an essential auxiliary to the forces of life and health that battle every day in hospitals against the menacing legions of death. A child run over by a truck, a woman suffering from internal haemorrage, a worker victim of a factory accident—you or me or one of our friends or relatives—may one day have to depend for sheer life on whether a hospital has a 'Blood Bank' to draw upon.

*

Your Blood— For Your Country!

That is why Mrs. Tara Ali Baig is asking us all to donate our blood now to build up an adequate reserve for civilian needs "irrespective of caste or creed or politics." If it is important to put away a little money in the bank for a rainy day, it is even more important to put away a little blood in a 'Blood Bank' for a moment of emergency when a life—may be even one's own life—may depend upon a few ounces of plasma.

Any normally healthy person, my doctor friend tells me, can donate blood once a month without any ill effects. (Actually donors are asked to give blood only twice or thrice a year). The only pain involved is the prick of a needle—not more painful than an ordinary injection. A person wishing to donate blood is first examined for any physical defects of heart, bad anaemia etc. If sound, his blood is taken immediately. Examination and blood-taking requires approximately 20 minutes.

The C.H.E.A.C. office is in Industrial Assurance Building, Fort, Bombay, (Phone 31181) to which address all enquiries and offers to blood donations should be addressed.

How many of us, and how often, have rhetorically exclaimed, "We would any day shed our blood for our country and our people"? This is our opportunity not to shed it but to let a little of it harmlessly flow out into a bottle which one day is going to save a human life—an Indian life!

*

Confirm Or Deny!

Will Sir Sultan Ahmed's Department of Information supply us with some information on the following points:—

1. Why has the legend "INSERTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING" been removed from the series of anti-Japanese advertisements now appearing in newspapers?

2. Has this series of racial hatred advertisements been very popular in the country?

3. Is it true that the 'Statesman" of Calcutta, a paper which surely cannot be suspected of anti-Government or pro-Japanese views, refused to publish these advertisements?

*

Purely Personal

Certain high-ups in the Government of India's Information and Broadcasting Departments are reported to have been making eager enquiries about THE LAST PAGE and the CHRONICLER.

Can it be that they want to offer me one of those fourteen hundred rupees jobs recently advertised?

*

'Dr. Lin', Not 'Dr. Yutang'!

Several Calcutta papers, I notice, have fallen into the error of calling the distinguished Chinese scholar 'Doctor Yutang' instead of 'Doctor Lin.'

When I met him, almost the first thing Dr. Lin told me was this peculiarity of Chinese names—that the surname comes first, the Christian (or personal) name follows.

Thus Sun Yat-Sen was 'Doctor Sun', not 'Doctor Yat-Sen'; Chiang Kai-Shek is 'Marshal Chiang', not 'Marshal Kai-Shek.'

*

Books Or Pyjamas?

Friends of the Last Page have complained that I did not give the personal impressions of Doctor Lin Yutang in what I wrote last week. Personally, I thought (and still think) that the colour of his eyes and the shape of his nose, the cut of his suit and the pattern of his tie, are of far less important than his political ideology and humanistic attitude.

And yet, it is a pardonable human weakness to be inquisitive about the irrelevant physical details of celebrities. I myself indulge in it sometimes and if it hadn't been that I had too much to write about perhaps I would have coloured and vivified my description of Dr. Lin with some personal remarks.

The most striking thing about him is that, physically speaking there is nothing very striking about him. He is not tall but he is not so short either, his complexion is fair like all Chinese, his eyes behind horn-rimmed glasses are small but always twinkling with interest in life. He has a broad and receding forehead but, even at 49, he is far from being bald. His smile reveals regular teeth. His chin, again like all Chinese, is remarkably smooth and I suspect that his beard stubbles would not show even if he did not shave for three or four days. Like intellectuals and philosophers all over the world, he neglects his hair-cut for which (according to "Our Family", the delightful book written by his children) he is frequently taken to task by his wife.

When I saw him, Lin Yutang was dressed in a plain light blue palm-beach suit. In the train, I discovered, he carried no bedding with him—not even sleeping pyjamas. At night he rolled himself in a beautiful long silk-lined Chinese gown, insisting that it was more than adequate covering for him. But the night was chilly and, once he was asleep, I quietly covered him with my quilt for which I received quite an embarrassing amount of thanks in the morning. He had been travelling by aeroplane and, it seemed, had to dispense with a lot of things to be able to carry an increasing bundle of books in the strictly limited weight he was allowed to carry with him. (Which again brings us to his sense of values—preferring books to conventional sleeping attire!)

*

A Thrilling Moment

It was evident, however, that the gentle philosopher is a great believer in relaxation. No sooner had the train started than he removed his shoes and put on a pair of comfortable feather-weight Chinese slippers. Then reluctantly accepting a pillow from me, he stretched himself on the berth and closed his eyes. Not only that, he even insisted on my doing likewise and relaxing for a while. Punctually after an hour he got up, fresh as a daisy, and resumed his talk with me.

In his "Importance of Living, Lin Yutang has written so beautifully in praise of a lazy unhurried way of life that many of my friends always quote him in their defence whenever they want to escape work and responsibility When I told him that he laughed. 'Dctor Lin', I indicted him, trying to assume a serious expression, "I suspect that all this philosophy of laziness that you preach is a camouflage. I suspect that you really work hard—otherwise how could you write so many books?" He chuckled good-humouredly and "confessed' that he worked five to six solid hours every morning. "When I am writing a book", he added, "I become a complete recluse, give no parties, go to no parties, accept no lecture dates, and let my pile of correpondence grow."

Travelling with him, there was one thrilling moment which I will never forget.

The train had just left one station and the next halt was after an hour and a half. Having finished breakfast, Doctor Lin took out his old faithful pipe and filled it with loving care. Then he discovered that there was only one match-stick in the match-box. Suppose this solitary match goes out before the pipe is properly lighted! It was a moment of crisis requiring the careful planning of strategy. All the windows were tightly closed and double-checked. Even then he went into a corner, produced the solitary match-stick with almost reverent care. Then he struck the match as we held our breath. The little flame leaped up, with meticulous care he applied it to the pipe and puffed. A wisp of blue smoke curled up and Lin Yutang's face registered the momentous triumph. He smiled a smile of satisfaction and settled down in his corner, puffing away merrily.

Here, indeed, one felt, was the author of "The Importance of Living."

*

Ghalib And Pakistan

Syed Sibtey Hasan, the Secretary of the Ghalib Day Committee which was responsible for the highly successful celebrations held in Bombay two weeks ago tells this interesting story. When he went to the office of the Police Commissioner he was told by the Head Clerk:

"This is a strange sort of function. I have never heard the name of this gentleman whose anniversary you propose to observe. How can I allow you to hold this public function without making a thorough inquiry about Ghalib and his past activities."

Ghalib, a hundred years ago, had already anticipated the ignorant Head Clerk's quesiotn and written in his inimitable verse:

"Poochhtey hain woh ki
Ghalib kaun hai
Koee batlao ki ham
batlain kya."

(They are asking: who is Ghalib? Let someone else tell them, for what can I tell them?)

Let Sarojini Naidu, then, tell them—"them" of the Police Commissioner's office:

"The epic greatness of Ghalib's genius found immortal expression in the lyrical splendour of his verse, which ranks among the major treasures of world literature." (in her message to the Ghalib Day celebrations).

Bhulabhai Desai, scholar and patriot, who also sent a message to the meeting, could also tell *them*—"them" of the Police Commissioner's office—a lot about the immortal poet. But perhaps the testimony of ex-jail birds has no value for the Police bosses. So, let Qazi Abdul Ghaffar, author and litterateur, from Hyderabad (Deccan) who presided over the function tell *them*:

"Ghalib tried to dissolve all the disharmonies of the world in his poetry. He was a poet of the first order and belonged to the category of those who wrote little but wrote only the best. His style was unique. A revolutionary in Art, he was also a great lover of freedom. He once wrote that he wanted to leave India, the slave country and sojourn in free countries."

At the Ghalib Day meeting, another interesting side-light on Ghalib was thrown by Sajjad Zahir, well-known Communist, who related an incident: A discussion

(Continued on Page 12)

NAZI PRISONERS ARE NAZIS STILL

By F. G. ALLETSON COOK
(in "New York Times Magazine")

The camp I visited is a heavily wired stockade hidden away in a secluded valley in the foothills of the Alleghanies not far from White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. A mile or so distant the huge white Greenbrier Hotel is now a military hospital crammed with wounded American boys who have been brought home from North Africa, Sicily, Italy and elsewhere. On my way to the prison camp I saw two long hospital trains unload several hundred badly wounded Americans, the first to reach home from the bitter fighting around Salerno. As the ambulances drove in a slow convoy through the hospital gates a farm truck loaded with hard-muscled bronzed young Germans, clad in blue demin coveralls with the identifying letters PW painted in bright orange on their backs and sleeves, stopped to give them the right of way. The Nazis watched silently. No flicker of sympathy was visible on their impassive faces.

Most of the men in the White Sulphur Springs camp were once members of Rommel's Afrika Korps. Some were attached to other units of the North African armies. A great many were captured by the British Eighth Army, others by the Americans and the French. Some, the most recent arrivals, were taken prisoner in Sicily. They come from all parts of Germany. You can identify the Bavarians and Austrians among them by the way in which they pin up the side of their slouch hats, stick in a feather at a jaunty angle, and manage somehow to achieve a passable Tyrolean effect. The Prussians wear their hats stiffly, like tin helmets.

The camp itself is a group of Army huts, all exactly alike, save that some are on one side of the wire—the inside—and the others on the outside. In one group live the discontented American soldiers detailed to guard the prisoners—discontented, as one of them confessed, because "We,d much rather be out there taking a crack at them than sticking around here like a bunch of nursemaids." In the other group of huts, sharing exactly the life the American soldiers live, are the Germans.

Comfortable Life

The prisoners are divided into companies, 250 men to a company, each with its own leader, an N.C.O. chosen by the men themselves. In addition there is a camp spokesman, also an N.C.O. nominated by the internees. There are no officers in this camp. When the first Germans arrived in mid-August they took over a camp formerly used for Italians.

The first thing they did was to obliterate all Italian insignia from the crude paintings with which their predecessors had tried to brighten up their quarters and from the little gardens the Italians had cultivated and which they had ornamented with the arms of the Italian monarchy. The Germans were especially vindictive about the arms of the House of Savoy. They even tore up stones set in concrete which some industrious Italian had used to reproduce the armorial bearings of Victor Emmanuel. In some cases the Nazis have substituted the shields of their home cities in Germany. In others they have let their fancy run to desert date palms, oasis scenes, camels and Bedouins. One has copied a motto he saw on a calendar in the commandant's office, which reads: "Give me Liberty or give me Death." There is no attribution!

The Germans live in two long lines of huts, about fifty men to a hut. Their quarters are clean and well lighted and heated by enormous stoves. There are comfortable beds and double-tiered bunks, all equipped with springs and mattresses and clean linen. They are allowed radio sets, but only such as are limited to the local stations. Short wave is barred. The camp is well provided with newspapers, including the German-language publications from New York. Their favourites are "The New York Times" and "The New Yorker Staats Zeitung und Herold." They get illustrated weeklies, too, with all the war pictures left in.

"Lies—All Lies!"

When they first arrived they would glance, half shamefacedly, at "The New York Times," and walk away silently. Pictures of devastated German cities meant nothing to them. "Lying propaganda—fakes", they said. The straight war news was equally distrusted. Germany was winning the war, they said. This news from Russia? Lies, all lies.

To-day their officers believe there are signs of a change, though slight. Many of the men have noticed that "The New York Times" prints the German communiques in full, alongside the American and British. They have read with growing amazement the reports of Congressional wrangles, attacks on President Roosevelt, and recently the criticisms of the five world-travelling Senators. This is something new for most of them. For they are mainly in the 22-to-25 age group and have never in their adult years known a free German press. So the pictures from Hamburg and Bremen and Hanover are taking on a new meaning for them. Yet in the minds of the great majority—or so they profess to believe—German arms are just suffering a temporary set-back.

A few express their doubts. But not too openly. One night recently one of the prisoners listened to the news from the Eastern Front. When the announcer had finished, the prisoner took a piece of paper, drew a crude map, and showed his comrades just how much ground must have been lost. In the morning the camp officers found him badly beaten up. He has never told who did the beating. All he will say is, "They say I'm not a good German." But the incident seems to be justification for the attitude of the camp's commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Frank A. Hunter, who is against indoctrination, against trying to force any sort of new opinion on his prisoners. As I walked through their compound under the guidance of a conducting officer, the Nazis went about their daily tasks in the shoe-mending shop, the carpenters' shop, the kitchen and the laundry. They worked silently and well. As the conducting officer threw open each door, a shout of "Achtung!" rang out from the company leader and every man sprang rigidly to attention until the American officer gave the command "Wiedermachen."

In accordance with international law, which protects prisoners against "public curiosity," visitors are not permitted to put questions to internees, but officers of the camp said that they were free enough with information about themselves and perfectly willing to discuss the war, always with the understanding that Germany is going to be victorious. Any remarks which indicate that the Americans are of a different opinion result in their immediately standing at attention, eyes front, and refusing to pursue the conversation further.

"For instance," said one of the officers, "a prisoner told me just the other day that he came from Hamburg. 'That's a fine city,' he said with pride. I told him, 'You mean that was a fine city,' and instantly he stuck his chin out belligerently and replied, 'Sir, I don't believe you. Those bombing stories are lies, propaganda.' And I'm sure he really believed it. They have been used to a faked press and constant propaganda for so long that they've lost their power to think for themselves."

Some 80 per cent of the prisoners in the White Sulphur Springs camp are professing Roman Catholics or Protestants. The other 20 call themselves "Believers in God," which is taken in the camp to mean that they are adherents of Hitler's New Paganism. One man admitted on his first day at the camp that he was glad to be able to be a Catholic again after having had to be a Nazi for so long.

Disciplined And Grim

Oddly enough, there is no guard house. There was one in the days when the Italians were there. Their happy-go-lucky nature was always getting them into scrapes, sometimes serious enough to warrant three days' solitary confinement on bread and water. When it was over they walked out all smiles—with no ill-will toward anybody in the world. The Germans are different. Their discipline is so deeply ingrained into their characters by this time that they learn by heart the rules and regulations that govern a prisoner's life, and never break the smallest of them. There has not been a single case of disciplinary action since the Germans moved in.

The officers of the camp have noticed other significant differences between the Germans and their former Italian prisoners. The Italians on the whole were liked. Their gaiety and their love of music, their utter inability to hate anyone in the whole wide world except the Germans—and the Germans were universally detested among the Italians—all these things made it hard for the American officers to be stern with them, try as they would.

The Italians talked of their friends and relatives in Brooklyn, they invested in United States war bonds, they cared nothing for the war but wanted only to be set free and allowed to stay, take a job, and get their first papers. The Germans are grim. They are hard, and tough, unrelenting, sometimes unapproachable. They have no time for entertainment or amusement. They study hard. They learn English. They attend classes in chemistry, geography, mathematics. They are silent, respectful, but sullen.

It is curious, too, that the name of Hitler is hardly ever heard beyond the high double barbed-wire fence. And the Nazi salute has almost disappeared, though all prisoners punctiliously salute the American officers in the American way. One of the camp United States Army interpreters, a young ex-Austrian who was himself once a prisoner in a German concentration camp (his father committed suicide to avoid arrest and his mother died of shock) told me that he has never heard any prisoner singing one of the popular Nazi marching songs, and they sing constantly, at work, at play, on the march.

"What they usually sing," said the interpreter, "is the old-time songs about women and wine, beer, the Fatherland, the beauties of fall, and so on. They love the old student songs. I've never heard the Horst Wessel song here, or even 'Deutschland ueber Alles'."

One of the most popular songs in the camp was written during the Thirty Years' War. In the prisoners' version it goes like this:

A penny and a dollar
Both I owned them once
The penny turned to water
The dollar into wine
And there was great joy
When God created me
A boy of silk and velvet
It was too bad he drank
All the innkeepers and the girls
They shout Oh, Oh, Oh,
The innkeepers when I come
The girls when I go
My shoes are torn to pieces
My stockings are in two
But out among the willows
We still are always free.

Grim, tough and disciplined, they lead a comfortable life in an internment camp in America and continue to believe in the invincibility of the Nazi armed might.

The War Is Over!

In the main, the German prisoners seem to accept that for them the war is over. There has never been an escape, and only one incident that looked like an attempted escape. The officers are not sure yet if it was. Fifteen feet on the inside of their high wire fence is a line of white stakes known as "The Deadline." Beyond those stakes prisoners must never go. During ball games if the ball passes beyond the stakes they must stand still, raise a hand, and draw the attention of the guard in his high lookout tower to what has happened. One man is then permitted to go, at a walk, to get the ball while the guard keeps him covered. The other night, during a football game, the ball went beyond the stakes suspiciously frequently. At last several players ran in a bunch to get it. Instantly a shot rang out. The guard had fired over their heads.

"We'll probably never know for sure," said the compound commandant, "but it looked as if they were trying to find out if we really meant it."

A better test of the Germans' desire to escape came a few days later when 200 internees were ordered out to fight a forest fire. They were given axes, long knives, picks and shovels, and sent out into a dense piece of deserted woodland, where they worked invisible in thick smoke for hours. Some stayed on long after nightfall, but none tried to make a break. One of them told an officer on the way back to camp. "What's the use? It's 3,000 miles to Germany even if we reached the coast, and even then we can't swim that far."

The prisoners' day starts at 6-30 reveille. Breakfast is at 6-45, and the men who are detailed to work parties get on the way between 7 and 8 o'clock. The last of them are in for supper at 5-30. There is a recreation period from 5 to 7-30. Taps is at 11.

Apart from their work in and about the camp, the hospital and the huge military reservation on which both are located, they are hired out to local farmers, usually without complaint from their employers. They have husked corn, harvested peanuts and done general farming of all kinds.

Whether they work or not they receive an allowance of 10 cents a day. If they work outside (they are not paid for work in the camp from which they themselves draw the main benefit, such as path-laying) they get 80 cents a day in addition, half of which is banked for them until they are released, and half given to them in the form of canteen checks with which they can buy cigarettes, soft drinks, candies and other small items.

No Rationing

In the matter of food they are certainly better off than the average citizen "on the outside", for they have no rationing troubles and no shortages of anything. In their modern kitchens I saw piles of juicy hams, plenty of butter, steaks and sausages. No margarine is served to them. They get exactly the same rations as the American soldier, but cook what they get in the German way. The only characteristic American food they dislike is breakfast cereal. They take it, however, and mix all brands together, pulp it, soak it with milk and serve it for breakfast.

There is only one limit on what the men eat—their individual capacity. They get absolutely all they can stow away of whatever dish is on the menu, rationed on the outside or not. And occasionally parcels sent by the folks at home reach the prisoners through the International Red Cross. They are mute testimony in themselves to the state of affairs in Germany, and as such are welcomed by the officers of the camp. A typical package will contain a little black bread, a few hard cookies (usually unsweetened) and perhaps an ounce or two of coarse tobacco. No jams or jellies, no candies.

I asked one of the American officers just how he felt about the Germans after weeks of close association with them.

"You've got to let them know who's boss around here," he said. "If I come into the compound in full uniform I get ten times the respect I do if I wear service kit. They are well trained, excellently disciplined automatons. As individuals they don't exist; as a team, magnificent.

"And make no mistake about it, most of them are pretty sure Germany is still going to win the war. It'll be just the same as last time—yes, I was there. They will never believe they're licked unless we follow through properly—all the way through, right into Berlin."

LET'S TALK ABOUT OURSELVES!

(Continued from Page 2)

not even the time to think of us and our affairs. Perhaps, assured of a steady supply of material to fill their columns, the editors are even indifferent towards us.

Such indifference has now become a fell malady. Our magazines and newspapers devote almost with religious fervour their entire space for talks about others but never about ourselves. This is suicidal. For every one is talking around us. Nobody will hear us unless we shout and cry hoarse. This is not the only reason. There are others besides this.

If the practice of talking about others is indulged in for a long period we may lose our souls. Already the danger of our being wise about other peoples and totally ignorant of ourselves is patent enough. It has reared its head so much. I doubt whether such an internationalist as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will feel exulted at this spectacle.

Silence Is Criminal

Perhaps the more important reason is: the outside world knows very little about us. Added to this is the latest factor of misinterpretation. Silence at this juncture will lend a strong tinge to the coloured picture made of us. What is more, it will even make us sceptical about ourselves. For persistent misinterpretation alongside of studied silence has the unfortunate effect of making the victim believe in the truthfulness of such coloured views. Certainly we as a nation in its evolutionary stage cannot afford to lose or falsify our identity.

It is therefore imperative that we should start talking about ourselves, so that we will not only be not ignorant of ourselves but not grow cynical about ourselves as well. Are we ashamed of ourselves? No. We cannot be. For we had a glorious past. And we are hoping for a similar future. We should therefore know what we are and what we hope to be. This is a necessity not only from a nationalist but also from an internationalist point of view. For it is on perfect mutual understanding and self-conscious individuality that the hopes of to-morrow rest.

The time for starting such talk is now. Because it is now that we have grown voluntarily mute. And it is also now that we are thrown a distorted light upon. A refusal to do it now will cause us untold damages in the future when the time for repairing them will have bypassed us.

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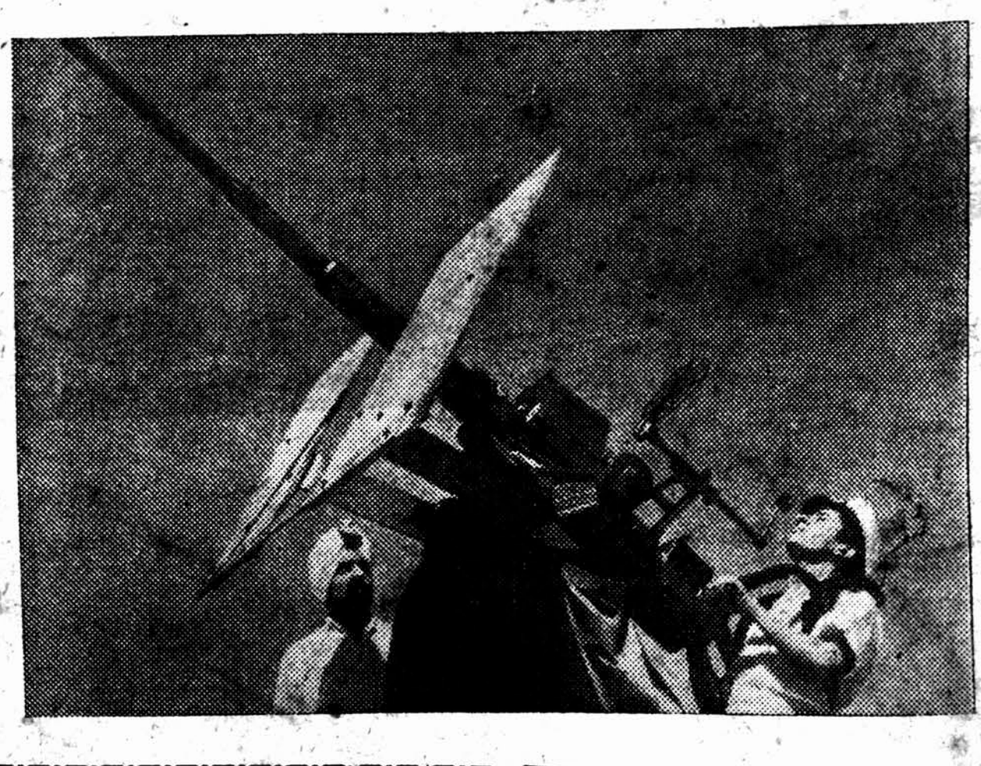
INDIAN Naval Officers In The Making

On H. M. I. S. "Feroze"—a 'ship' on land!—the newly-joined officers of the Indian Navy receive their training. Here they are instructed in a wide range of subjects—seamanship, navigation, gunnery, signals, etc.

Picture on the right shows a young midshipman from Delhi learning to use a sextant. Pictures below show the officers under training at gas mask drill and (right) practising to fire with an Oerlikon gun.



Roads Of War

By Kukryniksi

(Collective pseudonym for three popular Soviet artists).

In our wanderings along the roads of the Patriotic War, one episode impressed itself upon our minds particularly in a palpable way. It was one of the numerous episodes that gives a striking idea of the might, the fighting experience and the efficiency of the Red Army. It was in December 1943, at the bridge across the Dnieper near Kiev. The evening snow fell. The downy flakes whirled in a bizarre illumination produced by the beams of searchlights and spread a white blanket over the shell-scarred earth .... We were put up for the night in a roadside cottage. In the morning when we were ready to set out on our way we beheld a fantastic scene as if a stage director of genius had accomplished a vast theatrical metamorphosis. The earth glittered with sparkling whiteness in its winter cover and everything around us, everything that was moving westward, everything that was speeding on the trail of Germans was coloured white. That one night thousands of tanks, guns, petrol tanks and motor cars have been painted white. The elements themselves, the mind and will of the people combined so that it might be easier to beat and annihilate the German invaders and that might be done more successfully.

Many days have passed since then, but the time could not efface those snowy visions of our memory. In the dynamics of the endless movement of troops armed with wonder-working weapons and in their remarkable efficiency we saw the personification of the strength of the Soviet land.

We travelled along the roads where the whole month our motor car covered 3,400 kilometres—from Moscow to Tula, then via Mtsensk to Orel, then Kursk, Kromy, Fatezh, Sumy and Kiev.

The Hitlerite army will be beaten and finished off. At the front you see this with the utmost clarity.

The officers and men of the Red Army are inspired by the faith and justice of their cause, faith in the victory of right over wrong. When you have slept next to the Red Army-men covered with the same great coat, when you have sat with him at the bonfire, heard his songs, his jests, sharp and pointed as of people of wisdom itself, then you will begin to understand his soul and the deep roots of his Soviet patriotism. You will understand why these men did not wait for pontoon bridges rubber boats and other wonders of the military technique, but in holy impatience flung themselves into cold waves of the Dnieper, swam or made their way across the great river on boards the barrels and toughs, on hastily fixed-up rafts in order to drive the Germans from Kiev without delay to save the ancient city from the German incendiaries and blasters.

We have also seen the Soviet generals at the front. We made acquaintance with Lieutenant General Mikhail Katukov. He is of supra-medium height. His gestures are smooth. He speaks with drawl. He is a jolly alert fellow. He knows and appreciates literature, writes verse himself, is a delightful teller of folktales. He always wears a black sheepskin coat and a high fur cap—a present from that legendary hero Dovator.

Under his sheepskin coat glitters the English Cross alongside the Soviet decorations .....

We have also become closely acquainted with another general—Victor Obukhov—an elderly, strict and thoughtful man.

There is much by which these generals differ from one another. But they also have much in common. Not only in the exploits of battle and military fame, but in their oneness with the people, their closeness with the soldiers, their understanding of soldiers' soul, their democracy and heartening optimism.

When you see these generals among their men you feel it in your heart that the entire army in the land of the Soviets—from private to marshal—is one family inspired by one sacred ambition. And only such an army could preserve its forces in the grim days of trials and accumulate strength for the later blessed days of victory.

We have seen a great deal. No words can tell and no colours can reproduce on the canvas the horrible picture of Kiev where the Germans shot scores of thousands of civilian population. We saw there a doll among the skulls—the child had not parted with its toy at the hour of death. Truly there is no punishment adequate for an army that shoots little children.

We saw a charred bed amid the snowdrifts on what seemed to be a bare field. The snow had blanketed the ashes settlement and only the soot covered iron-bed bore witness to that. Here had been a home destroyed by the German fiends.

We have seen the Kiev partisans—old men and youngsters—fearless signal men, scouts and warriors.

Our trip gave us a wealth of impressions. Our broad albums are full of sketches. We have accumulated a vast amount of material for depicting the sufferings caused by the Hitlerites and for portraying the heroes of the Red Army—the army of liberation.

Our works will be a tribute to our people and our Red Army.

Indian Scientist In U. S. Discovers

Star Clusters Have "Life Time" Of 3,000,000,000 Years!

NEW YORK, (By Cable.)

"New York Herald Tribune" Science Editor John J. O'Neill reported that Dr. Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar of Chicago University recently completed astronomical calculations indicating that the length of time star clusters can exist and retain their identity as such is 3,000,000,000 years.

Dr. Chandrasekhar, who was born in Lahore, based his investigation on a 70-year photographic history of clusters of which the "Pleiades" were a characteristic group. There are 200 stars in this cluster although only six of them are visible to the naked eye. Some of these stars travel at a velocity of 500 metres per second while those on the outer fringe of the cluster travel at the incredible speed of 25 to 30 thousand metres per second, as calculated from the same given point.

Dr. Chandrasekhar, who published the results of his work in a report before the Philosophical Society in Washington, disclosed the typical cluster will disintegrate after about 3,000,000,000 years. Disintegration occurs when separate stars become dispersed from some central star.—USOWI.

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